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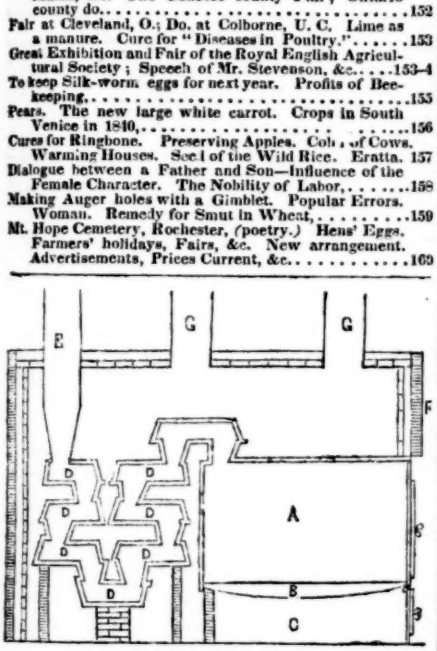

Hot Air Furnaces,

Numerous inquiries having been made of us, relative to hot-air furnaces, we believe we shall not render a more acceptable service to many of our readers than to furnish the following description. The plan is greatly improved on the one published last spring in the Cultivator, and patterns of the entire castings having been recently made, the difficulty heretofore experienced in procuring them is removed.

A brief statement of the leading principle and advantages may be interesting to those unacquainted with them. The furnace is always placed in the cellar, or in a situation below the rooms to be heated, which are warmed by the hot air thrown up through pipes from the furnace below. One fire thus warms the whole house. The principal advantages of this method are, 1. The saving of fuel,—the furnace being so constructed as to retain nearly all the heat of the burning wood, instead of sending off from two-thirds to nine-tenths into the open air as in the common mode; five or six cords are found sufficient to keep the several rooms of a large house warm night and day through winter. 2. The saving of labor in cutting,—the wood being burned three feet long, and a foot in diameter if wished. 3. The saving of labor in making fires,—but one being needed for the whole house, and requiring to be replenished but once in six or eight hours. 4. The saving of labor in cleaning house,—the dirt of stoves and fire-places being wholly avoided. 5. The saving of house room, so largely consumed by other modes of heating. 6. The peculiar and comfortable warmth of summer, pervading the house night and day, so desirable in case of sickness or when it is necessary to rise in the night, and the diminished prevalence of colds and catarrhs found to result from the use of hot air.

The figure at the head of this article represents a *section* of the whole apparatus, and will give a correct idea of the plan, although the proportions may not be precisely correct. A, is the stove, which is 3 feet 4 inches long inside, 2 feet high, and 18 inches wide. It is made thus large, for the reception of large or knotty wood, thus saving cutting, and frequent renewing of the fuel. The bottom is a grate, made of cast iron bars, B, running lengthwise, through which the ashes fall into the ash-pit C. The air is admitted through the ash-pit door, which, as well as the stove-door, fits accurately, so that by closing or opening, the combustion may be completely controlled. Should any smoke escape from the joints of the stove, they should be closed by a paste made of iron turnings or filings with sal ammoniac and water.

From the stove the heat passes into the cast iron drums D, D, D, &c. eight of which are attached to it, and the smoke finally passes off through the pipe E. The drums are about 16 inches square, and 5 inches thick, and are cast with the short connecting pipes attached to their lower plates. They rest upon each other in such a manner that no fastenings are required to hold them together, and they are supported at bottom by brick, and on each other by the connecting pipes or necks, and by small cast iron stands. Their joints are securely closed by ashes. When they become filled with soot, they are easily taken apart and cleaned. By constantly breaking the current of smoke, they deprive it effectually of its heat, and it passes off greatly cooled into the open air.

Double brick walls, F, F, are built round the whole apparatus, thus forming a complete air chamber for the retention of the hot air, until it passes upwards through the hot-air pipes G, G, one of which should lead to each room to be heated. The inner wall may be made of bricks on edge, occasionally braced to the outer by a cross brick. An intermediate space of several inches, occupied by air, is thus left, and prevents the escape of heat from the air-chamber. Perhaps it would be still better if this space were filled with ashes. The top of the chamber is covered with brick laid flat and supported on wrought iron bars. Several inches of ashes are laid on the brick, and these again covered with another layer of brick, or a coat of mortar. Air holes should be made at the bottom of the brick walls for the admission of fresh air to the outside of the stove and drums. The air thus admitted should be perfectly fresh and pure, and if a room in the cellar, with an open window, cannot be thus appropriated, a trunk made of wood should proceed from the air outside to the chamber. Two double-sheet-iron doors are to be hung on one side of the chamber, one opening inwards and the other outwards, large enough to admit a man to clean the drums, &c., and sufficient space should be left on one side of the cast-iron apparatus for his freely passing.

A saving in iron bars for supporting the top of the chamber may be made by first placing a few on edge, after the manner of joists, by which much smaller ones will be needed. Perhaps a still better way would be to make a square iron frame the size of the top, to which may be attached pieces of stiff hoop iron bent slightly in the form of an arch, for the support of the brick,—these pieces to be braced by one or two cross bars.

The smoke pipe E, should not be less than 10 or 12 inches in diameter, and the air pipes G, G, should not be less than 12 inches, and should be made of bright tin, to prevent the lateral escape of heat. By making the latter thus large, the hot air is thrown in large quantities into the rooms above, consequently the fire in the stove need not be so hot, and the air has none of the peculiar burnt odor of common stoves. Less fuel is also thus required, and the cast iron does not burn out so soon.

The upper ends of the hot-air pipes terminate at the floors of the rooms to be warmed, where a circular cast iron grate or ventillator is placed, which by opening or closing, regulates the heat of the room.

The pipes should be placed as nearly vertical as practicable, and when it is necessary to change their direction, it should be done by curves and not by elbows. The heat will not pass through them horizontally, unless there is a large portion of perpendicular pipe connected with them. Where it is necessary to carry the heat to a room not directly over the furnace, it should be done by a straight, inclined pipe.

As much more heat is thrown off while the smoke is descending through the first column of drums, than while ascending through the last, it has been very justly suggested to separate these two columns, or rather to form two separate compartments in the upper part of the chamber, by placing a plate of bright tin or bright sheet-iron across it, between these two columns, the air from each to be carried off by separate pipes.

The length of the whole cast iron apparatus, when set up, is about 6 feet 6 inches, the width 23 inches, and the height of the top of the upper drum, about 4 feet. Allowing two feet for the passage of the man for cleaning, on one side, and one foot space above, which is quite sufficient, and it will be perceived that the size of the air-chamber inside, is,—length 7 feet, width 4 feet, and height 5 feet.

It is probable that the use of hot-air will be found useful and very cheap for the warming of *green houses*, attached to dwellings; at all events, green house plants, and all tender roots, may be kept in rooms thus warmed, throughout winter, at no expense whatever. And we would ask those, who object to the loss of their favorite "blazing hearth," if habit, which created their desire for it, would not soon render a fine stand of beautiful flowers in the midst of winter, far more pleasing than a column of smoke, and a heap of burning sticks, and ashes.

Complete castings of the above described apparatus are furnished immediately to order, by Elbridge Williams of Palmyra, at five cents per pound, and if completely fitted and ironed, at an additional charge of ten dollars, the whole in the latter case amounting to from sixty-eight to seventy dollars. The remainder of the work will probably extend the cost to not far from one hundred dollars, one half of which is by many annually expended in fuel, above what would be needed for the use of such a furnace.

Hints for the Month.

During this month, the farmer commences securing his fall crops—let this be done in season, and well performed, that a part be not lost by haste and lateness.

But care is here necessary. Potatoes are sometimes dug early, well secured, and thickly covered with two alternating coats of straw and earth, as they should be when preserved on open ground; but still a large part are lost. This is owing to a want of *ventilation* in autumn. Potatoes, buried early, should be protected from the effects of the warm, damp and confied air, by means of a hole in the top of the heap, made by thrusting in a stick. On the approach of severe frosts this is to be stopped.

Potatoes kept in cellars, are well preserved as follows:—Provide necessary bins, cover the whole bottom with sand, line the sides with smooth neatly cut sods, fill them with the potatoes, and cover the whole with beaten sods. For immediate use, they may be kept in barrels.

Mangel wurtzel should be harvested by the end of the month, or they may be greatly injured if not wholly destroyed by frost.

Ruta bagas should not be left later than the beginning of next month, for the same reason. By far the most convenient instrument we know of, was described by Erastus Skinner, of Steuben county, in the Cultivator. It consists of a combined instrument,—a small, very sharp hoe on one side, for cutting off the tops, which is done at a blow while the roots are in the ground,—and a double pronged hook on the other side, for pulling the roots from the ground.

The same care, relative to ventilation, is needed for this crop, as for potatoes, with the additional precaution of continuing it through winter.

Apples, being abundant this season, should be all carefully collected and preserved for the winter feeding of domestic animals, when not needed for other uses.

Hogs should be fed with great regularity, the feeding places kept clean, and the pens well littered. By neglecting these, twice the amount of food may be given, and produce less effect.

Cattle and other animals, intended to be fed on roots through winter, should be gradually inured to them, as some require time to induce them to eat freely, and sudden changes sometimes lead to mischief.

Animals, whether kept in the stable or otherwise, should have plenty of straw as litter, not only to contribute to their comfort and good condition, but for the free production of manure. Let a full supply of straw for this purpose be therefore provided in season.

Timely care should be taken that straw for the winter feeding of cattle, be well preserved. A good contrivance for this purpose is as follows:—Set four strong posts in the form of a square, and somewhat inclining towards each other; to the tops of these posts, fasten four strong rails, thus forming a square frame, supported by the posts. Next, place rails, at a distance of about a foot from each other, inclining upon the inside of this frame, their lower ends resting upon the ground, and the upper spreading outwards, and forming thus a large rack, for the reception of the straw, which is built as a stack within it. As the straw is eaten away, the mass above descends and supplies its place.

Hay-racks for horses, are better if made vertical, than inclining outwards, the ascending breath of the animal not so soon injuring the hay, and the hay seed not filling its mane. One of the best modes of construction is to place the rack vertically at a proper distance from the wall, and another rack (or grate) at right angles to the lowest edge, through which the hay-seed falls into a box or trough underneath, and is removed when necessary.

Let the farmer prepare to accomplish as much ploughing before winter as practicable, for early spring crops.

And lastly, let none forget to plant ornamental trees and shrubs about his house, and at other suitable places, and he will not only render his home exceedingly more pleasant, but he will be acting the part of a true patriot, by increasing the attractions, the health, and the consequent value of his country. Now is the time, and a few days will accomplish wonders. *

The Hannah Apple.

This new and excellent variety deserves notice.—The following is a brief description:—

Stem about one-third of an inch in length, inserted in a deep hollow; *fruit* flattish, somewhat conical, and sometimes slightly pentagonal, of medium size, yellow, covered with rich streaks of bright red; *calyx* closed, and inserted in a regular shallow depression. *Flesh* yellowish white, tender and breaking, of an exceedingly agreeable sub-acid aromatic flavor. It ripens about the middle of the ninth month, (Sept.,) and continues for a month. Several amateurs have pronounced it fully equal to any apple of its season.

It originated on the grounds of Asa B. Smith, of Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y. *

The New Wheat.

The new variety of wheat mentioned in our last number as having been cultivated by A. D. Gage, of Macedon, we have since been informed, was originally discovered by *Jonathan Soule*, of Perrinton, some years since, and it is therefore proposed to give it the name of its discoverer. We hope we shall give our readers the right name at last.

We have also ascertained further particulars of its extraordinary productiveness. Our next neighbor, who had several acres, had an *averaged* crop *exceeding thirty-five bushels to the acre*, although his white flint wheat, with equal advantages, yielded only about *twenty;* and among a number of other fields, some sown late and after corn, *none fell below thirty bushels* to the acre. We believe all these experiments were performed on a gravelly or sandy loam, never subject to baking, nor heaving by frost. *

A Fact.

Accidents sometimes lead to important results. A *cypress vine* was planted on sandy loam, fertile for common crops, but grew only an inch or two, and continued stationary for several weeks. A quantity of soap suds was then thrown upon it, and it immediately commenced a vigorous growth, and advanced further in twenty-four hours than it had done in weeks before. *

Domestic Conveniences--Cisterns.

Every farmer should give particular attention to convenience of his household department. Female labor may be lessened to a surprising degree by studying this part of domestic economy. To contribute our mite, we here briefly give an account of the construction of a rain-water cistern of our own.

The pit for the cistern was dug so that the outside of the cellar wall formed a part of one side. The wall was built of cobble stone in common lime mortar, one foot in thickness. The bottom, which was hardpan, was first covered with cobble stones, of uniform size, laid in water-lime mortar; a coat of the same mortar was laid upon this; and a second coat of smaller stones completed the bottom. The whole inside then received two coats of water lime mortar. By applying these to the walls before they had become dry, and then drying very gradually, they were wholly free from cracks. After remaining a few weeks, protected by boards from the sun,—the upper edge of the wall was covered with a layer of water-lime mortar; two inch white oak planks covering the whole, (except a small curb, for the entrance of water and cleaning the cistern,) was laid on this mortar; a coat of water-lime mortar was then spread upon the plank; thick white oak slabs were laid again on this coat of mortar; another coat of mortar upon the slabs, and several inches of compact earth, forming with the planks and slabs, a little more than a foot in thickness, completed the covering. This is sufficient to prevent the water from freezing in the coldest weather, through the curb, (18 in. by 2 ft.) is left open. It also prevents all access of surface water.

The cistern adjoins the kitchen, and a lead pipe, one inch in diameter, passes from near the bottom, through the cellar wall, obliquely upwards, to the kitchen floor, where it is attached to the lower end of a small and good pump. Thus, plenty of rain water is at all times at perfect command. The cistern is between 6 and 7 feet in diameter, about five feet deep and holds about 40 barrels. Care should be taken to procure *good* water lime, failure often arising from bad material. *

Aphides or Plant Lice.

A few weeks ago, a number of young cherry trees in the nursery, became infested with plant lice; and though we destroyed thousands by passing them between the thumb and fore-finger, they continued to extend along the rows. We found ourselves in serious difficulty. It was no small job to repeat our visits to so many trees; besides, their vigor was checked, and some, in consequence of this drain of their juices, entirely ceased to grow. Assistance however, came at length from an unexpected quarter. A worm? which at first we suspected of feeding on the leaf, was observed to devour them; but not less efficient was the *Coccinella* or Lady-Bug; and between them not a single *aphis* is now to be found on those trees which abounded with them so lately. The lady-bug keeps possession yet, taking shelter under the leaves which the lice had caused to curl.

We wish all our readers to become acquainted with these useful and beautiful insects. The shape of the *Coccinella* is nearly hemispheric, the upper part convex and the lower flat. More than twenty years ago, nearly two hundred species were distinguished. Some have red or yellow shells with *black* dots; others red shells with *yellow* dots; a third kind have red or yellow shells spotted with *white;* and a fourth have yellow shells spotted with *red*. Nicholson says, "*They all feed, both in their larva and complete state, on the aphides or plant lice; and are very serviceable in purifying vegetables of the myriads with which they are often infested.*" Hereafter we shall take the liberty to colonize them when we have particular jobs for them to do; and on all occasions treat them as our friends.

With that worm? we hope to become better acquainted. †

Fruit Trees Splitting Down.

For want of a little care when the trees were small, we have lately lost some large limbs of both peach and plum trees,—the weight of fruit combined with wet leaves and high winds, having split them down. Yet losses of this kind are easily prevented. Let the principal branches be diverged nearly at right angles with the main trunk, and nature will provide a sort of net-work of the hardest and firmest wood, to connect them together; but where the branches rise up almost parallel, as their diameters increase, the bark of each is pushed together, but it cannot coalesce; and in a few years one or both will fall, often to the destruction of the tree.

Let only one of all such upright branches therefore remain; and cut off the rest without any regret or hesitation, unless they should be so flexile as to be bent into the proper position, and kept there by tying. The loss of taking off such limbs from young vigorous trees however, is very small, as the nourishment which these appropriated, is turned into other parts of the tree. †

Culture of the Hydrangea.

We have tried to make *Hydrangea hortensis*, a garden plant as its name implies, but without much success; and we are satisfied that in this climate it properly belongs to the Green House. It is true it will live in the open ground without protection, but it loses all its blossom-buds; and even with extraordinary care, when these are preserved, the bloom is inferior in beauty. It may be kept in the house with far less trouble.

This shrub should be treated as a native of the marshes with a peaty soil and a liberal supply of water in summer. Loudon says that a large plant will consume ten or twelve gallons daily.

Its flowers are commonly of a pink or rose color; but it has been found that some soils change them to a fine blue. A yellow loam from Hampstead Heath in England, has this effect. Some have found that turf ashes, changed their color; and others have succeeded with alum water. Robert Buist of Philadelphia, in his Flower Garden Directory, however, recommends the iron sparks (finery cinder) from the blacksmith's anvil to be mixed with the soil in the proportion of three pints to the bushel. The flowers will then be "a beautiful blue." †

Applying Fresh Manure.

Messrs. Editors—I am glad to see, in so high an authority as D. T., an advocate for fresh stable manure, in preference to that which is old and rotten. On a small scale I have so often witnessed the same results that attended his experiments, that I now use fresh stable manure for the garden in preference to that which has fermented. But from close observation, I am inclined to believe that the gain in the stronger fermentation of fresh manure, is only one half the advantage derived from it, particularly on heavy soils. The very act of decomposition in the manure lightens the soil, and lets in oxygen and carbonic acid from the atmosphere; then the successive harrowings or working of the cultivator, while it mixes the manure with the soil, aids the gasses in forming other combinations favorable to the proper absorption and distribution of heat and moisture. This last result is also brought about by judicious weeding after the plants are up.

I once asked a very practical gardener how he managed his manure to keep it from producing weeds.—He replied that weeds were no disadvantage to horticulture; that as fast as they attained an inch in height, the earth wanted a sufficient stirring to uproot and destroy them; that this stirring of the soil, rather than the removal of the weeds, forced the vegetable growth so fast, that most kinds of weeds died in its shade

A propos of manures—I have manured one bed of sugar beets with hog dung, and another with fresh horse dung, the soil calcareous clay, ameliorated with lime and sand,—both beds received the same attention, the first suffered more or less from drought, but the roots grew tolerably well; the second bed held its moisture better, both roots and tops grew enormously, although planted close (12 inches apart each way) many of the beets weighed 9lbs. each.

From the above result, I drew the conclusion that the lime in the soil did not affect the stable manure unfavorably; while with the more soluble hog manure, it formed a compound which had less attraction for the oxygen of the atmosphere, hence the suffering from lack of moisture in the first bed.

Mons. Puris says, "that late German chemists have discovered that lime seizes in the soil the soluble humic acid, takes it from all other bases, and forms a compound but slightly soluble." Hence it may be inferred that for root crops and Indian corn, lime should be used sparingly, perhaps not at all where the soil is calcareous. But the very fact that lime makes manure less soluble, may be an argument in favor of using it more liberally on wheat fallows; as wheat not only contains lime in its composition, but it feeds long and daintily in a purely calcareous soil, and thrives not well when the soluble parts of manure are too grossly administered. SENECA.

The Native Red Mulberry.

Messrs Editors—I enclose you two impressions of leaves from a Native Black or Red Mulberry tree growing on the farm of N. Cole, Esq. of this place. Are not these impressions larger than the average of the leaves of the Morus multicaulis, and are not the leaves of this Mulberry as valuable for feeding silk worms as those of the celebrated speculation variety?

Yours, &c. E. C. GREGG.

Covert, Seneca co. N. Y.

Remarks.—The impressions received with the above were, one 9 by 7 inches, and the other 8 by 6 inches; which may be called about the *average* size of the leaves of the Morus multicaulis. Silk worms have been fed on the native Mulberry *(Morus rubra)* with tolerable success; but it has been found by experiments that they will not produce as much, and as good silk as when fed on the leaves of the White Mulberry, or of the Morus multicaulis. Thus the *quality* of the leaves must be taken into the account, as well as the *size* and *quantity*.—*Eds.*

Cure for Oxens' Eyes.

Messrs. Editors—Six weeks ago an ox of mine received a hurt in one of his eyes; and in two days a white film grew over the eye so that he could not see out of it. I took new milk and bathed the eye, rubbing it gently for some time: then put a tea-spoonful of goose-oil into the opposite ear of the animal, repeating the operation for three successive days. In one week the eye was restored, perfectly clear as the other. This remedy will be found equally effectual on horses' eyes, and appears to me to be far preferable to the torturing method of blowing crude and harsh substances into thisdelicate organ, or of applying acrid and caustic washes: and if you think it worthy of a small corner in your valuable paper, you are at liberty to publish it. I hope hereafter to offer something more worthy of your notice.

Respectfully yours, W. L.

Haldimand, U. C., August, 1840.

P. S.—I received the package of the New Genesee Farmer, and am much pleased with it. I trust it will soon become better known, and more generally circulated in this Province, as well as on your side of Lake Ontario. I have lent some numbers to my neighbors, and will try and send you a good account of them. W. L.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Killing Canada Thistles.

Messrs. Editors—It will sometimes be found more convenient to kill Canada Thistles by the application of salt, than by the ordinary method of tearing them up with the plough. A small patch, especially if it be in pasture or meadow, may thus be destroyed without materially injuring the sod. The way is for a man to go over the ground with a hoe, carefully cutting off each plant just below the surface of the ground, and a boy to follow after and put a small dose of salt on the uncovered roots, say one to two tea-spoonfulls *to a root*, until every plant has been supplied. It is quite probable that a month or two afterwards a few sickly looking yellow plants may appear, but if they do, another similar course of treatment will be effectual.

Any sharp hoe will answer for cutting them off, but experience will show that labor can be saved by a little different construction. The hoe should be narrow and a little heavier than common. For instance, something in the shape of a chopping axe, with the handle put in at right angles with one of the flat sides. It should not however, be as heavy as an axe. The required weight being merely that which is necessary to give force enough to the blow to sever the root without difficulty. Such a hoe will be found very convenient for cutting up docks, burdocks, &c. &c.

Canada Thistles should be cut up as soon as they are in flower, and as much sooner as is convenient. Hence the sooner it is done, the better. THISTLE.

Vegetable Diet.

There cannot be a doubt that the diet of the Irish is highly favorable to vivacity and talent. It is stated in the Code of Health, that "vegetable food" has a happy influence on the mind, and tends to preserve a delicacy of feeling, a liveliness of imagination, and an acuteness of judgement, seldom enjoyed by those who live principally upon animal food. The latter is better calculated for those who labor with the body; but the celebrated Franklin ascertained that a vegetable diet promoted clearness of ideas and quickness of thought, and that a transition from vegetable to animal food produces injurious effects. A friend states that he has more than once selected from his tenant's children, a boy remarkable for that smartness of intelligence so common in the Irish youth, while in the capacity of errand boys on the farm, or helpers in the stables, and before they became pampered with better food than their parents' cabin afforded. The lads were at first lively and intelligent, and displayed a degree of shrewdness exceeding what is generally met with from youths of a more exalted walk of life in England. But he invariably found that in proportion as these boys were better fed, they relaxed in activity, became dull and stupid; and he is confident the change in disposition sprung from the effect of change in diet, and was not owing to corruption of mind from their intercourse with the other servants. In fact they lose all that vivacity of manner so inherent in the Irish boys, whether born in the vast bog of Allen, or in the dry and rocky counties of Mayo and Galway. He is therefore inclined to think that the character of the people does not depend so much upon climate or soil, as upon food, for no part of the globe can differ more than these parts of that kindgdom.

A potatoe diet is found greatly to improve the quality of the blood. Hence "roasted potatoes" have been successfully employed as a specific against the sea scurvy, when other remedies have failed. This discovery was made in France. It is singular that boiled potatoes do not seem to have the same good effect.—*Sir John Sinclair.*

Flowers and Shrubs.

Why does not every lady who can afford it—and who cannot—have a geranium or some other flower in her window? It is very cheap—its cheapness is next to nothing if you raise it from seed, or from a slip; and it is a beauty and a companion. It was the remark of Leigh Hunt, that it sweetens the air, rejoices the eye, links you with nature and innocence, and is something to love. And if it cannot love you in return, it cannot hate you; it cannot utter even a hateful thing, even for your neglecting it; for though it is all beauty, it has no vanity; and, such being the case, and living, as it does, purely to do you good, and afford you pleasure, how will you be able to neglect it? We receive, in imagination, the scent of these good natured leaves, which allow you to carry off their perfume on your fingers; for good natured they are, in that respect above all other plants, and fitted for the hospitality of your room. The very feel of the leaf has a household warmth in it—something analagous to clothing and comfort.—*Boston Traveller.*

Grape Jelly.

We have examined a specimen of this exquisite article. It is made from the Isabella ripe grape, raised at Croton Vineyards: the object has been to preserve the flavor and virtues of the ripe fruit. In this the preparation has met with the most perfect success.—We recommend the jelly as delicious to the taste, and an excellent beverage to the sick.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Flowers of Summer and Autumn.

Many plants which adorn the garden in summer, continue their bloom into autumn. Of this class are most of the *annuals*, and all those flowers which are denominated *monthly*—*i. e.* not only blooming once a month for a few days but all the time, if not interrupted by drought; and even then resuming their beauty after refreshing showers.

Cleome grandiflora is a botanical curiosity. It belongs to the only genus in the Class Tetradynamia, which is excluded from the Natural Order Cruciferæ. The petals are not cross-shaped, but ascending—or contained in the upper half of a circle of which the pistil is in the centre. It grows 4 or 5 feet high, and with its red-purple flowers makes a fine display at a distance. It has succeeded best with us, in a border partially shaded by a high fence from the sun.

Campanula Lowii and *C. pentagonia*, one purple and the other white, have bloomed throughout the summer, and continue their freshness.

Clarkia bicolor has generally white blossoms, but some are pink on the same stem; and we had one petal of this color while the others in the same flower were white.

Phacelia tanacetifolia has presented its pale blue flowers in abundance; and its vigor seems unabated.

Godetia is scarcely distinguishable from *Œnothera*. *G. rubicunda* is fine, but perhaps not so well suited to heavy soils.

Convolvulus tricolor is an old favorite, but continues unsurpassed in beauty. It has undergone some change of color however, and mixed with its fine blue, we find flowers of a lighter shade.

All the species of *Schizanthus* are delicate and beautiful. *S. Priestii* appears to be only a white variety, which may soon acquire its pristine colors.

Lupinus nanus has blue-purple flowers growing in whorls, but diversified in color by the whiteness of the corol before it expands.

Lavatera trimestris in its white and red varieties, and the richer and deeper and varied red of the *Malope* to which it is nearly allied, with the fine scarlet of the *Zinnia*,—are beautiful ornaments of the border.

The *Chinese Mallow* has a delicate flower marked with red stripes, resembling some varieties of the *Pelargonium*. The flowers appear to better advantage however, when some of the large leaves are removed.

The genus *Petunia* furnishes three fine species with eccentric stamens and pistils. *P. nyctaginiflora* has large white fragrant flowers on tubes two inches long. *P. purpurea* with smaller flowers of a red-purple on short tubes, and both are very showy, blooming through the day; but there is another sort which is night-blooming and also fragrant, the flowers standing on tubes nearly four inches in length. All these are well deserving of a place in the garden.

We have two other *annuals* of uncommon beauty in the Yellow Hawkweed *(Crepis (Tolpis) barbata)* and the Yellow Sultan *(Centaurea suaveolens.)* These are old favorites, and will scarcely be eclipsed by any that are yet to come.

We shall now speak of *perennials*,—for *Maurandia Barclayana* though treated like an *annual*, may be transferred to the Green House, and bloom through succeeding years. Its dark blue-purple contrasts finely with the pink flowers of another variety?

Liatris scariosa varies in the size of its flowers, but our finest variety came from the plains of Circleville, near the Sciota river. By a little art it is rendered more beautiful. Shorten the stem to increase the number of its branches; "and then," says Elliott, "from the size and brilliant color of the flowers, it becomes the most ornamental species of the genus." It also appears to advantage when laid prostrate some time before it comes into bloom. It continues an ornament of autumn, while *L. spicati* and *L. flexuosa* fade at an earlier period.

Aconitum japonicum from the East, and *A. uncinatum* from the woods of Virginia, present their blue-purple flowers in abundance; the latter growing luxuriantly in a shaded border of vegetable earth. The finest species that we have seen of this genus however, is *A. variegatum*—a glorious plant; but our soil seems unsuited to its health.

Dracocephalum speciosum? is often despoiled of its flower-buds by the same insect that attacks the Dahlia; but when it blooms well, as it has this season, its appearance is fine, and reminds us of the ruffs worn in the days of Queen Elizabeth.

Colchicum autumnale, and *C. variegatum*, are very pretty, resembling the Crocus, except that the flowers come forth without the leaves. The former has passed into many varieties, chiefly single, but one at least is double. From a pale purple sort, we have seedlings with white flowers.

Hibiscus incanus from Illinois, is one of the latest that come into flower. These are large, white, or a slight blush, with a fine red eye.

Bignonia grandiflora is not quite so hardy as *B. radicans* but it blooms in the open border, though, we think, not so well as it would in the reflected heat from a wall. This season it has sent out stems which have trailed on the ground and blossomed. We have nothing to eclipse it at the time it is in flower. †

Transplanting Fruit Trees.

Some people are quite discouraged from procuring the finer and rarer kinds of fruit trees—they can't get them to grow. We know of several instances where liberal purchases were made, considerable care extended, and high expectations entertained, which have ended in nothing but disappointment. Now when things happen so, somebody must bear the blame; and the poor nurseryman, not being present to take his own part, will be likely to receive a full share. This suggestion is not an idle conjecture. The case however, ought to be probed to the bottom, both on account of the seller and the buyer.

The great sin of the nurseryman is selling trees under wrong names—propagating the *spurious* instead of the *genuine*—receiving pay for *one* kind and delivering *another*. His next sin is in disposing of unhealthy trees. This rarely occurs however, except in districts where *the Yellows* in the peach tree is prevalent,—for the condition of almost every other sort, may be known at once by every man of common observation, when he goes to purchase. It is therefore evident that if the nurseryman delivers at the proper time and place, the *genuine* kinds in a *healthy* state, and well packed (if requested) he cannot equitably be accountable for any disasters that may follow.

We will now inquire whether the purchaser does his part, faithfully? If he goes with his team for the trees, and to save time, or the expense of packing, takes them at once from the nursery,—he ought to wet the roots, and keep them wet, by packing them with wet straw or hay, and covering them with blankets, all of which should receive a shower from the watering pot. To carry them through the dry air and warm sunshine, uncovered, causes the roots to wither; and many trees are lost by such severe and improper treatment.

He takes them home, however. It may be in the evening when he arrives, and a sharp frost follows. If the roots become frozen, he should be particular *not to let them thaw before they are planted;* but set them in the ground in bunches without delay, to remain for a day or two, till this danger is over. Even peach trees when frosted, which are more tender than some other kinds, may be successfully treated in this way.

Before the trees arrive however, the holes should be dug. Six feet in diameter, and eighteen inches deep, is a proper size;—the rich soil being laid round the circumference, and the harder and sterile subsoil thrown back, so as not to be in the way when the excavation is filled. Some leaves, rotten wood, corn stalks, or potatoe tops, may be mixed with the soil to keep it loose, as it is scraped into the hole; but to provide against the settling of this bed of earth, it should be raised several inches higher than the adjoining ground,—otherwise the tree in a few years would stand in a depression. Trees treated in this manner will not only be more likely to *grow*, but they will *grow faster*, and *bear sooner*, and always *bear better* fruit, especially in dry seasons.

This is not all that ought to be done however, to insure the life of the tree. The ground near it, should be thoroughly hoed, as often as once a month throughout the growing season; and we can safely say that we have never lost a tree in good condition that was set in mellow ground well cultivated. A farmer once bought several dollars worth of fruit trees at our nursery, and intended to treat them in the best manner. He dug good holes, put in rich earth, but all would not do,—most of the trees died, and the few that survived did no good. What could be the matter? We happened to meet his hired man a year or two after, and inquired, Were they carefully planted? Yes—all according to direction. Were they hoed round as often as once a month through the summer? *No, they were not hoed at all.*—That explained the trouble. It requires a tough tree to do well, in a heavy soil, the first season, without hoeing.

Another circumstance of no small import, is tying up the trees to stiff stakes, to prevent the wind from bending them, and loosening them in the ground. When they become loose, and the air circulates round the root, they have but little chance to live.

We have several times heard complaints that autumnal planting was unfavorable to the peach tree. Losses of this kind are sometimes owing to the *soil*, and sometimes to the *climate*. As we go eastward from the shores of the Cayuga, the winters become more severe, because the land rises, and recedes from the warm exhalations of the lake. Every tree of good size that is transplanted is more or less crippled in its roots; and in this state it is more helpless, or less able to resist severe cold than when it is vigorous, and has taken a firm hold on the soil. In some situations it may therefore be best in autumn, to lay the trees in trenches, covering the tops well with evergreens, and afterwards set them out in the spring. At this place however, such precautions are unnecessary,—for we have transplanted with success at all times when the trees were leafless * and the weather suitable.

We will now recur to the *soil*. Holes dug in close clays, will hold water *like a tub;* and when the tree is planted with *loose* earth over its roots, they *soak*, and not unfrequently perish from this single cause. The soil cannot be packed too closely and firmly round the roots; but still it may prove unavailing without something more. G. V. Sackett of Seneca Falls failed entirely with a semi-circular row of trees which he planted some years ago in front of his brick mansion. He then cut a ditch, filled in stone, and planted his trees over it with eminent success. The soil is a very close clay. In all such situations, we should therefore recommend that a drain under where the row of trees is to stand, should be first made; and with the plough and shovel, used alternately, it may speedily

* It is an easy affair to strip a young tree, and make it *leafless*, when it is to remain a day or two unplanted; but when it can be removed and set immediately, we should prefer having the leaves left on. As soon as the sun crosses the line in autumn, if the weather is cool and the ground *wet*, it is safe to transplant—at least we have never succeeded better than at such a time and under such circumstances.

be done. Gravel, or any kind of coarse rubbish, will do for filling. There is nothing in stiff clay that we have discovered, unfavorable to fruit trees,—if it be well drained, and kept reasonably mellow near the surface. †

Wisconsin and its inducements to Emigrants.

Messrs. Editors—Having recently visited the Territory of Wisconsin, and examined it with reference to its agricultural importance, I have thought that perhaps a hasty sketch of its soil and climate, and its general inducements to emigrants, might interest the readers of your journal. Wisconsin lies on the west side of Lake Michigan, and is bounded west by the Mississippi river, containing an area of land considerably larger than the State of New York. It is at present divided into thirteen counties, only the southern portion of it being surveyed and organized into counties. It now contains a population of about 31,000 inhabitants, having increased over 12,000 within the last two years. The climate is more temperate than the same latitude in the State of New York; there is more fair weather, and less rain and snow, than in New York; from what cause I know not, but the thermometer and the metereological table kept in the Territory, prove this to be so. Experienced agriculturists residing in the Territory, say that the seasons are longer there than in the State of New York, and I am inclined to think this is true, as vegetation was two or three weeks in advance of us when I was there. Wisconsin is a rolling country, in some places hilly, though not too much so. There are scarcely any swamps in it, unless it be in the north part and west of the Wisconsin river. The rivers, creeks, and small lakes, which are numerous, contain clear water generally supplied from springs with gravelly bottoms—consequently the inhabitants are not subject to ague and fever or any bilious complaints. On the whole, I am of opinion that Wisconsin possesses a milder and as healthy a climate as that of New York.

The country generally, with the exception of the Lake shore, consists of prairie and burr oak openings, and the soil is equal probably to any in the world. It consists of a deep sandy loam, easy of cultivation, and produces large crops of wheat, corn, and all of the coarser grains; the rate of production equals that of the best land in Western New York. There is probably not timber enough in some parts of the territory to supply the wants of the agriculturist, but this can in a great measure be remedied by planting locust and other forest trees, which grow with great rapidity. The chief inducements to emigrants are the cheapness of land, healthy climate, and the facilities with which a farmer can commence operations. Land can be purchased second-handed, for from $1 50 to $3 00 per acre; or at Government price, $1 25 per acre. Farmers usually contrive to take part prairie and part openings. It costs now $2 50 per acre to break up prairie the first time, and after that one team will plough it with ease. The openings are free from underbrush, and the farmers generally girdle the trees, and plough and sow among them without chopping. In this way they get good crops: the trees are about as wide apart as the trees in a common orchard. A farmer arriving in Wisconsin with $500, is about as well off as a farmer here owning a farm worth $3000. Yet I would advise a man who is well enough off where he is, to stay there and let well enough alone. But a man who has a large family which he wishes to bring up farmers, or a man who has but little to begin life with, had better emigrate to Wisconsin. I would rather have $100 in money in Wisconsin now to start farming with, than $500 here; the Wisconsin farmer will be the best off in five years. Wisconsin, too, has fine openings for mechanics of almost every trade. Its laws are similar to those of this State, with few exceptions. The laws in favor of debtors are rather more liberal: $100 value of the farming utensils of a farmer, are exempt from execution, and they exempt many articles of furniture which are liable to be taken in this State. There is no imprisonment for debt arising upon contract; the laws in that respect being nearly a transcript from our statutes.

A farmer wishing to emigrate to Wisconsin, would take a steamboat, brig, or schooner, as the case might be, at Buffalo, and land either at Milwaukie, Racine, or Southport, (Racine I think the preferable place,) and then go out into the country. Steamboats are usually about five days going round, and sail-craft a few days longer; or emigrants may go by land, in which case they would go through Michigan to Chicago, and then strike into the Territory at any place they might wish. Sail craft are much the cheapest, and are said to be as pleasant and quite as safe as steam boats. I suppose a family of five or six persons could go round in a brig and be found, for $30 or $40. In conclusion, I will reiterate, that if a man is well off, stay where he is; if not, and he is willing to undergo some privations incident to all new countries, pack up and go to Wisconsin, particularly if he is a farmer or a mechanic.

Yours very truly,
L. H. NICHOLLS.

Lockport, September 19, 1840.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Important Experiments--Soaking Seeds.

Mr. M. B. Bateham—You ask for information respecting the cause of failure of seeds—I therefore send you an account of some experiments made by me the past season.

I prepared half an acre of land for Mangel Wurtzel, and obtained the seed from your agent at Canandaigua. After soaking the seed one day, I commenced sowing; but rain came on, and the soil being rather clayey, it was a whole week before I could sow the remainder. The seed was soaked all this time, and supposing it was spoiled or injured, I sowed it thicker than usual, and had not enough to finish the ground. Accordingly I sent to the same place and got more seed, and sowed the remainder without any soaking: so that part of my ground was sown with seed soaked one day, another part one week, and a third part not at all.

Now for the results:—The part soaked one week, came up first, and much too thickly;—the part soaked one day, came up slowly and very thinly; while the part not soaked, did not come up at all. Thus showing conclusively, the necessity of thoroughly soaking these seeds, and the little danger there is to be apprehended from soaking too long. I am confident that inattention to this subject, is the most frequent cause of the failure of the Mangel Wurtzel and Sugar Beet seeds.

Respectfully Yours,
A. B. RAPALJEE.

West Farmington, Ont. co., Sept., 1840.

Improved Short Horn, or Durham Cow, "Young Lily."

Editors of New Genesee Farmer.—Gentlemen—I beg to give you the following information, respecting a thorough-bred improved Short Horn or Durham Cow, of the most esteemed blood; in case you may think it worthy of a place in the New Genesee Farmer, which is extensively circulated in this neighborhood.

"Young Lily," now four years old, has given from twenty-six to thirty and a half quarts of milk per day, since the 29th day of last July. In August the milk she gave in seven days (14 milkings) was kept separate from the milk of the other cows, and the cream, when churned, produced eleven and a half pounds of butter. The weather was then so hot that the milk was allowed to stand only 24 hours.

We have this day churned the cream taken from seven days' milk, (14 milkings,) and have the *solid satisfaction* of having fifteen pounds of beautiful butter. (This milk remained unskimmed 36 hours.) Young Lily has had no food but grass, and is always in very high condition.

The above affords one proof of the propriety of selecting improved Short Horn or Durham Cows for dairy stock; of their aptitude to lay flesh at a very early age on the prime parts, and that more abundantly than in any other breed, I shall say nothing; as that fact is established wherever they are known.

I am, sir, your ob't servant,
JOHN WETENHULL.

Hankelow Farm, Nelson, Gore District, U. C.

Cultivation of Dactylis, Glomerata or Orchard Grass.

Messrs. Editors.—Gentlemen—In answer to the enquiries of Sereneus, in his interrogatories through the medium of your journal, I beg leave to remark that I have been in the habit of cultivating the Orchard Grass, both for seed and hay, for the last 25 years, and am of the full conviction that it stands as high for hay or feed as any other. As to the soil best adapted to its growth, I conceive that moist rich loam is the best; but I have found that when I have sown it among other grasses for pasture, it grows luxuriantly; and in cases of severe drought, when all other grasses are apparently dead, this stands the best, being all the time green and fresh. The best time for sowing the seed, I conceive to be about the middle of July or first of August, as probably Nature directs this the best time for sowing, when the seed comes to maturity, which is about that time, or earlier,—to be dragged in on mellow land,—yet I have always stocked in the spring with oats, at the rate of a bushel to the acre, and if the oats are not too heavy it generally grows well. Its value for hay, I think, stands as high as any other grass, and for feed and the second crop it stands pre-eminent, as it comes forward earlier in the spring and holds out longer in the fall. On my farm in Connecticut, from whence I removed this spring, I usually cut from two and a half to three tons per acre, exclusive of the seed which I reaped before mowing in the same manner as I would wheat, and generally secured from 15 to 20 bushels of seed to the acre. The second crop yields from one and a half to two tons per acre.

I know not how this grass will grow in this country, but I doubt not that the soil here is admirably adapted to its growth, as the land is rich, and in my opinion will grow well almost every kind of grass that the farmer may wish to cultivate. I brought with me a small lot of seed, and stocked last spring with oats about an acre of land; and the result is I have a fine piece of orchard grass, which is coming forward to my entire satisfaction. I intend to save seed enough next year to stock more, and furnish my neighbors some should they wish. In conclusion, I would advise "Sereneus" to try this kind of grass, and presume he will find it for his interest to grow it for both pasture and hay.

ZECHARIAH CONE.

Batavia, September, 1840.

Remarks.—The increasing number of our able correspondents must be highly gratifying to our readers, as well as encouraging to ourselves. We are much indebted to Mr. Cone for his valuable communication. Will he have the goodness to state in our next what quantity of orchard grass seed is requisite for an acre, and whether any preparation is necessary to ensure its vegetation?—*Eds.*

Frost.—We have had but one visit from Jack Frost this fall as yet, and that was very slight on the morning of Sept. 21.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

On Raising and Cleaning Clover Seed--Clover Machines.

Messrs. Editors– In your last paper you acknowledged the receipt of my communication on the subject of thrashing and cleaning clover seed; and you also required more minute details on the subject.—I willingly give you my experience and observation.—I will treat the subject systematically, and take each query proposed by you in order.

1st. *As to the kind of Soil.*—As far as I have been able to judge, a *sandy*, or *loamy*, or in fact, any *light* soil is best adapted. It seldom does well on *clay* soils.

2d. *As to the time and frequency of Sowing.*—We generally sow in the first opening of spring, while the ground is moist and open; in order to give the seed a chance to penetrate a little into the ground. There are many farmers who sow as early as the beginning of March; and some sow when there is a little snow on the ground, to enable them (they say) to sow more accurately. Clover intended for seed, ought never to lay more than two years, because, after this, much of it will run out, and make room for various kinds of grass and noxous weeds,

3d. *As to the time of Cutting.*—On this point I entirely coincide with your valuable correspondent, Mr. Harmon, that the seed should be perfectly ripe. 1st. because it will yield more seed per acre when sold by weight; and 2d. because it will thrash at least one third easier.

4th. *Is the first or second crop best?*—Experience teaches us that the second crop will yield generally about one third more: the reason we suppose to be, that the first crop, ripening in the heat of summer, ripens too speedily, and consequently the seed is very much shrunk, and of course a very bad sample.

5th. *Amount of seed obtained from an acre.*—We generally expect, on suitable soil, from two to four bushels; but this depends much on the season; a wet season being by far the most productive. We seldom cut more than a bushel per acre on stiff clay soils.

6th. *Whether the thrashing cannot be done by a thrashing machine instead of a flail?* I have seen this tried several times. 1st. with a spiked machine. We found that it took as long to separate the heads from the straw—the latter being mostly broken up—as it did to thrash it with a flail; and also, that after doing the best we could with it, there remained nearly double the bulk of chaff, and broken straw mixed, to be thrashed with the clover machine, allowing for the services of the machine two extra men and four horses. It was next tried with what we call a beater machine. We found this the best in one point; the straw was somewhat broken up; but, as an offset against this, we found it impossible to make it thrash clean.—We therefore concluded that the flail was by far the best.

7th. *What is the cost of a clover machine with and without the horse power?*—To this I must observe that I have seen the kind mentioned by your friend Harmon, and those made by Mr. Burrall of Geneva; but I consider the kind briefly mentioned by me in your last paper, not only the most convenient for a stationary machine, but likewise the cheapest: a friend of mine having made several of them (without horse-power) for $40, materials inclusive.

8th. *Can the clover machine be easily adapted to the different horse powers used in thrashing wheat; and what amount of power is required?*—This query may be speedily answered by the fact that I never knew a farmer who had a seperate horse power for his clover machine. The generality of clover machines can be worked with three horses, but four are best.

There is another point which you forgot, and I had nearly forgotten to mention. It is the quantity of seed necessary to sow an acre. We usually sow a bushel on six acres, but some farmers consider a bushel to ten acres to be sufficient.

Remarks.—The plan usually pursued in this county for raising clover is this: We seed our wheat at the time above mentioned. After harvest we are careful that nothing feeds on this clover for the remainder of the season, for it injures the young clover very much. The next season we cut a crop of hay, say about the middle of July; then sow on about two bushels of plaster, and let it grow for seed. We repeat this the second season, and the ensuing spring we plough up for fallow. Yours, &c.,

W. N. H.

Yates co., Sept. 1840.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Infiltration of Manures.

The last Cultivator offers some proofs of the infiltration of manure. The fact I will not deny, I only wish to explain the forced or accidental manner in which it is done.

I have long been of opinion that most of the gasses of manure escaped upwards through the component particles of the soil, and that this was the reason why ashes or lime by their affinity for those gasses prevented their escape, when both manure and ashes on its base, was applied to a sandy soil.

Dr. Jackson says that "the water in barn yards is never pure," this is no proof of the infiltration of manure when it has a chance to escape to the atmosphere. As pure water as I ever drank was surrounded by fields and gardens highly manured by vegetable matter and munhaden fish. Had these substances been present in such masses as encumber the barn yard, an unnatural infiltration might have been produced to the injury of the spring.—Nature is very consistent in her laws—it is always her design to form new combinations out of decayed matter, but if a man frustrate her intentions by piling up vegetable substances to suffer a useless decay and consequent infiltration, is it her fault?

In the lower parts of our seaport towns, well water is often impregnated with sea water. This is doubtless owing to the pressure of the spring tides, which occur every full of the moon. The nitre of cellars, and other pent up animal matter, is also artificially forced to infiltrate, because an escape to the atmosphere is denied to them. Hence the impurity of well water in populous cities.

Commissioner Colman of Massachusettes, says, "there is salts of lime enough in the waters of the Boston wells to make ten statues of Lot's wife, as well as other impurities not to be named."

If the presence of lime in Boston water is any proof of the infiltration of manures, we might as well say that the organic remains found in limestone, the little antedeluvian *Crustacea* themselves, had infiltrated.

As I have said before, it is always the design of nature that nothing should be lost, and that her domain should be perpetually enlarged. In tropical climates where heat and moisture are not impeded in their action by a long season of frost, the excess of decomposed vegetable matter instead of sinking below atmospheric influence is continually forming new combinations on a most gigantic scale. Bonpland tells us that near Cumana there is a species of Cactus thirty or forty feet high *(trente au quarrante pied de hauteur.)* This seems almost incredible when we reflect that our own *Cactus opuntia* is rarely found more than two feet high. Humbolt says that in the woods of Guinna the whole earth is not only overloaded with plants, but also the trunks of trees are covered every where with the *orchideæ* and the plants of the genus Piper and Pothos, and that the Lianas creep from tree top to tree top, at a height exceeding a hundred feet, forming a most agreeable shade from the vertical sun.

SENECA.

Proofs of Infiltration.

The question of infiltration, or the tendency of animal and vegetable matters to descend in soils, is a matter of considerable importance, as on it is greatly depending the decision of the proper position of manure in the soil. Some maintaining that manures never sink below where the ground is moved, advocate the placing of manures deep in the soil; others believing that the most valuable parts, the soluble salts, in such cases speedily pass beyond the reach of the plants, prefer a slight covering, that allows the manure to remain as neer the surface as possible. On this subject Dr. Jackson makes the following remarks:—

The infiltration of manures is doubted by some, but the condition of our wells prove it. The water in a barn yard is never pure. As much as a tea-spoonful of vegetable matter to a gallon is often obtained from waters that are considered pure. This may be seen by any one who will evaporate the Boston water to dryness. In the purest water obtained from lakes, 1½ grains of vegetable matter to the gallon may be obtained. In the water of Boston 38 grains are found to the gallon. Soils brought from 150 feet depth in this neighborhood, are found charged with vegetable matter."

The Massachusetts Commissioner, Mr. Colman, says:—

"There are salts of lime enough in the waters of Boston wells drank every year, to make ten statues as large as Lot's wife, and as to other ingredients or impurities, which, according to Dr. Jackson's account, exist in it, they are not to be named."

Such facts prove incontestibly, that manures do infiltrate, or descend, and the natural inference, therefore, would be, that to produce the best and greatest effect, they should be buried near the surface.—*Alb. Cultivator.*

Clover Seed--Its Culture--Machines for Cleaning.

Messrs. Editors—The common clover—*Trifolium pratense*—called little or medium sort, is the kind in general use and for sale in this county. It is generally mowed for hay about the middle of June, the seed is obtained from the second growth, which is cut as soon as the seed is ripe, say from the 10th to the last of September. It is then drawn to the barn and thrashed with a flail or horses, until the heads are separated from the hay; the hay is then nearly all raked off, if bright, it is stacked for fodder, but if damp and mouldy, it is consigned to the barn yard for manure. The heads, still encumbered with more or less hay, are then ready for the clover machine—most farmers in this vicinity bring their thrashed clover to the stationary clover mill in this village, where it is cleaned for every tenth bushel. The clover machine here cost $100; it is attached to a plaster mill and is carried by water power; the cylinder is 3 feet long and 3 feet in diameter, and makes 330 revolutions in a minute; it has cleaned, ready for the fanning mill, five bushels in an hour.

Portable machines with 16 to 20 inch cylinders may be purchased of E. Hurlburt in this village, at from $60 to $80 each. These small cylinders make more revolutions; but any kind of horse power may be attached to them.—Several kinds of horse-power may be had here, from the improved horizontal to the inclined plain and endless chain. Cost, $90, to $150.

A clover machine of the largest size is supposed to require about one half the power that is required to thrash wheat—the small cylinders require about the same power, the revolutions being increased.

The yield of clover seed is very unequal, depending very much on the weather and the season; five bushels to the acre has been gathered, but three bushels is nearer the average. We know one farmer in the town

of Fayette, who raised one hundred and thirty bushels in one season.

Clover likes a calcareous soil, it grows well on stiff clays, not destitute of lime, but it grows larger on a rich sandy loam.

The larger sort of clover being a later species, yields its seed only with the first crop. It ripens about the middle of August S. W.

Waterloo, Seneca co., Sept. 10. 1840.

From the Farmers' Visiter.

Scotch Husbandry.

The secret of the success of British Agriculture, is *the proper division and application of expense and labor.* Until the Highland Agricultural Society was formed in Scotland, in 1784, that country was as poor in its agriculture, as may well be conceived. The face of Scotland, in the middle of the last century, was "as black as a howling wilderness;" up to that time, all the manure used upon the farm was put upon a little patch; no wheat of consequence was raised; the oat crops were full of thistles and weeds; and there was no rotation of crops. But by the concentrated efforts of the members of the Highland Society, means have been sought for obtaining and applying all the valuable manures, and bone dust has been brought from foreign countries; the turnip husbandry has been gradually introduced, with other green crops—which, in that country, are substitutes for our Indian corn crops—rotations of five or six years is practised, and the price of rent per acre, of lands before the improved cultivation of little value, has been raised to eight ten, and twelve dollars, in the most distant parts of that country, where the business of raising cattle is almost exclusively pursued. The improvements of steam carriage, by land and water, have brought the most distant counties of Scotland near to the Smithfield cattle market of London, and that country is now said to be richer in her arable lands than any other part of Great Britain.

The perfect system of British farming is worthy of our attention, an immense saving is realized in every large establishment from this system—the arrangement and system of the Lowell manufacturing establishments were copied from those of Manchester, so far as the condition of the two countries would admit; and the great farming establishments of Great Britain are conducted with as much order and system as are the manufacturing establishments: every man, every beast, every tool, has its place, and no time is lost in the day's work of any man. Horses are generally used, and perform with the plough or harrow, or other implements, much of the work that is done in this country by hand: a team of horses and a man are calculated to do the work of fifty acres of land, while the crops requiring the hoe in Scotland, are attended by females and children. The potatoes are planted and dug by the plough, and in almost every crop, which here requires the hoe, there the work is done by the plough.

The expense of human labor is less in that country than in this. The annual cost of a pair of working horses is set down at seventy pounds sterling—that of a man to drive them, thirty pounds, the whole cost of the team being two pounds ten shillings sterling an acre. This team labors every working day in the year, is well kept, so that the horses are worn out only by age. It works its regular hours every day, never varying; these are, ten hours in the summer and eight hours in the winter, and this regularly secures to the farmer a full equivalent for the cost of his labor. —*Hon. Isaac Hill's Address.*

A Good Farmer.

One of the finest farms in the county of Philadelphia, is that belonging to our friend General Castor, situate in Oxford township, near the pleasant borough of Frankford; and we may hardly add, that one of the most skilful, persevering, and successful agriculturists within the same limits, is the proprietor of that farm. We saw standing last week, one of the most beautiful fields of about twenty acres of wheat we ever beheld, which would average at least five and twenty bushels to the acre. His oats,—some of them at least,—look like a forest of young oaks, and we venture to say has seldom ever been excelled. Some of the stalks of which, now in our office, measure upwards of *six feet.* Of hay, the General will cure a larger quantity than perhaps any other farmer in Pennsylvania,—for we believe, and it is indeed so estimated by others who are better judges than ourself, that not less than *three hundred tons* will be obtained!

These immense crops however, are not obtained from poor land and light manuring, and by trusting the operations of the farm to the superintendence of others; for the old General is too good a husbandman to fall into any such fatal error. Manure is applied with an unsparing hand,—indeed, scarcely one thousand dollars per annum, would cover this item of expense; while the eye of the master, which Dr. Franklin says will do more than both hands, is ever on the alert, in directing the various duties of his rich and beautiful plantation.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Measuring Corn.

The following rule for ascertaining the quantity of shelled Corn, in a house of any dimensions, is by William Murray, Esq., of South Carolina, and was read before the St. John's Colleton Agricultural Society, and communicated by them for publication in the Southern Agriculturist.

"*Rule.*—Having previously levelled the Corn in the house so that it will be of equal depth throughout, ascertaining the length and breadth and depth of the bulk; multiply these dimensions together, and their products by 4, then *cut off one figure* from the right of this last product. This will give so many bushels and a decimal of a bushel of shelled Corn. If it be required to find the quantity of ear Corn, substitute 8 for 4, and cut off one figure as before.

Example.—In a bulk of Corn in the ear, measuring 12 feet long, 11 feet broad and 6 feet deep, there will be 316 bushels and 8 tenths of a bushel of shelled Corn, or 663 bushels and 6 tenths of ear Corn, as:

12	12
11	11
132	132
6	6
792	792
4	8
316,8	633,6

The decimal 4 is used when the object is to find the quantity in shelled Corn, because that decimal is half of the decimal 8, and it requires two bushel of ear Corn to make one of shelled Corn. In using these rules a half a bushel may be added for every hundred, that amount of ears results from the substitution of the decimals.—*Amr. paper.*

Tomato.

The following is extracted from the Baltimore Morning Sun.

"But we were discoursing on the nutritive qualities of the tomato. This is a vegetable which deserves a far more general use. We know of no article that grows in our region of country that is more healthful. It is well known that this fact has procured for the plant a medical standard. We doubt this has not been entirely overrated. The idea started by a certain medical gentleman several years since, was a proof of this, and very likely grew out of the circumstance of the healthful effects of a tomato diet, during the prevalence of *miasmatic* diseases, which affect the bilary organs in a greater or less degree—these being the class of diseases in which physicians most generally resort to calomel. But there can be no mistake as to the tonic effects of the vegetable under notice; and we feel justified on the word of a medical friend, in recommending it to the use of those debilitated from the ravages of disease peculiar to the warm months—we mean those affecting the bowels. It strikes us that if tomatoes, prepared with large quantities of stale bread and liberal use of salt, in the ordinary stewing mode were adopted as the food for children laboring under or recovering from "summer disease," the result would be highly gratifying. The experiment is well worth the testing. Of course unrestrained indulgence in their use must not be allowed by the parents."

Paint your Tools.—Every farmer should be provided with a small quantity of the coarser kind of paints—a few paint pots and brushes and paint oil. It is very easy to mix them, and by keeping a small supply, he might keep his implements always in a good state of preservation. The expense would be trifling, and the trouble next to nothing; and besides it is wisely ordained that we can neither sow nor reap without trouble. The greatest of all troubles must be that of having nothing to do. To have a place for every tool on the farm, and to keep them all painted and in good order, and when not used, protected from sun and air, ought to be an amusing as it is undoubtedly a binding obligation on every farmer.—*Am. Farmer.*

Foreign Sugars.

According to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the imports of Sugar into the United States, during the year ending 30th September, 1839, amounted to 132,580,527 lbs. There were also imported of white and clayey sugar, &c., 12,690,646 lbs, making a grand total of 195,131,171 lbs. Of this quantity there were imported into Boston, 36,669,207 lbs.; into New York, 75,212,936 lbs.; and into Philadelphia, 20,107,537 lbs.; into Baltimore, 17,318,160lbs.; into New Orleans, 5,388,848 lbs.; into Charleston, 5,369,172 lbs.; into Norfolk, 4,172,134 lbs.; into Salem, 1,761,218 lbs.; and the balance into smaller ports.—*Am. Farmer.*

For Farmers' Wives and Daughters.

There is a great deal of excellent good sense in the following passage, which we take from an address delivered a short time since before the Essex County Agricultural Society, by Allen Putman, Esq., of Danvers, one of the Representatives of that town.

"I have a few words for the farmers' wives.—However skilful, industrious, and prudent, your husbands may be, their success in money making depends as much upon you as upon them. Economy and skill on your part in turning every thing to the best account, are essential to profitable husbandry.—Perhaps there is scope for study, experiments, and improvement in your departments. All are not equally successful in the management of the dairy. Poor pastures, poor cows, poor cellars, are the alleged reasons for the difference in results. These things undoubtedly are often the causes of failure to obtain butter in large quantities and of good quality. But may not the fault sometimes lie with the dairy woman?—Is her business so simple as to be always understood? You begin to suspect that I doubt whether some of you perfectly mastered the art of butter making.—It may be an ungallant doubt, but listen to the particulars of one case in point, and then judge whether I can help doubting. As stated to me, the facts are these.—One of our farmers, the summer before last, employed successfully, and for short terms each, three dairy women. Here the cows, the pasture, the cellar, and all the dairy apparatus were the same; and how was the result? One obtained seventeen pounds of butter per week, the second twenty-three, and the third twenty-seven. Such acts should induce many of you to vary your processes and note the results.

Philanthrophy, looking forward, sighs at consequences which must follow from changes that are taking place in the habits and employments of your daughters. Circumstances beyond your control have thrown the healthful spinning wheel upon the pile of rubbish in the garret. Housework and the dairy do not furnish sufficient employment for the females.—Either mothers or daughters must resort to something else by which to contribute a share in the support of the family. It is too commonly the case that the daughters resort to some occupation that is not sufficiently active and invigorating. The needle is taking the bloom from many of their cheeks, and vigor from their frames. The evil is augmented by that mode of dress (I ought to use a harsher term) which obstructs the natural and healthy developement of lungs and chests; also by avoiding exposure to the weather; and a too effeminate reliance upon the horse for services which heaven intended should be rendered by their own limbs! The lamentable consequences will not be confined to them; children will inherit the feebleness of their mothers, and a sickly race will come after us.

Useful as the needle is, and beautiful as are its contributions to our show, I appeal to the mothers to forbid its excessive, its constant use by their daughters. I entreat them, as they value the well being of their children, to give to their daughters daily and thorough training in the care and labor of the dairy and of all household affairs.—It were well—well for them and a future race, that they should revive the acquaintance which their mothers had with the milking stool, the garden, and to some extent the field; for then bloom would flow in fuller tides through all their veins; they would acquire vigor of body and soundness of mind, that will contribute to their usefulness and enjoyments, when time shall bring them to the places which you now hold—shall make them the wives of farmers, and mothers of the rising generation."

CATTLE SHOW

And Agricultural Fair, at Rochester, N. Y.

To be held on Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th and 8th of October, 1840.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Genesee Agricultural Society, held at the Arcade House, Rochester, the 12th day of August, it was

Resolved, That in view of the interest which many have manifested in the success of the Society, and relying on the liberality of the friends of Agriculture to furnish the means, we will take the responsibility of offering FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for premiums and expenses at the Annual Exhibition of the Society, on Wednesday the 7th day of October, as follows:—

ANIMALS.--HORSES.

1.	For the best Stallion,	$15,00
2.	Second best do.,	10,00
3. ☞	Best breeding Mare, (with a colt,)	10,00
4.	Second best do.,.....do.....	5,00

CATTLE.

5.	Best imported Bull,	20,00
6.	Best improved native bred do.,	15,00
7.	Best imported Cow,	15,00
8.	Best improved native bred do.,	10,00
9.	Best yearling Bull,	7,00
10.	Second best do.,	5,00
11.	Best yearling Heifer,	6,00
12.	Second best do.,	4,00
13.	Best Bull Calf,	5,00
14.	Second best do.,	4,00
15.	Best yoke of Oxen,	10,00
16.	Second best do.,	7,00
17.	Best yoke of 3 year old Steers,	6,00
18.	Best yoke of 2 year old do.,	4,00

SWINE.

19.	Best Boar, showing the most thorough breeding, and uniting the most valuable qualities,	8,00
20.	Second best do.,	5,00
21.	Best breeding Sow,	6,00
22.	Second best do.,	4,00
23.	Best 3 pigs, not more than 9 months old,	5,00
24.	Second best do..... do.....	3,00

SHEEP.

25.	Best Buck, uniting the mos desirable qualities both for the fleece and for the carcase,	10,00
26.	Best do. for the carcase only,	8,00
27.	Best do. for fleece only,	8,00
28.	Best 3 or more Ewes, as in 25,	8,00
29.	Best 3.....do. as in 26,	6,00
30.	Best 3,.....do. as in 27,	5,00

FIELD CROPS.

31.	Best acre of Corn,	10,00
32.	Best acre of Potatoes,	7,00
33.	Best ¼ acre of Ruta Baga,	5,00
34.	Best ¼ acre of Mangel Wurtzel,	5,00
35.	Best ¼ acre of Sugar Beets,	5,00
36.	Best ¼ acre of Carrots,	5,00

DOMESTIC ARTS.

37.	Best pound of reeled raw Silk,	10,00
38.	Best pound of sewing Silk,	10,00
39.	Best 5 pounds of Cocoons,	5,00
40.	Best specimen of domestic manufactured Silk,	10,00
41.	Best Silk hose or stockings,	5,00
42.	Best 10 yards domestic Flannel,	3,00
43.	Best 10 yards domestic Fulled Cloth,	5,00
44.	Best 2 Palm Leaf Hats,	4,00
45.	Best 2 Straw or Leghorn Hats,	4,00
46.	Best 25 lbs. of Maple Sugar,	3,00
47.	Best 10 lbs. of Beet Sugar,	10,00
48.	Second best. ....do.	7,00
49.	Best 25 lbs of Honey,	5,00
50.	Best 25 lbs of Butter,	5,00
51.	Second best....do.,	3,00
52.	Best Cheese, of not less than 20lbs.,	5,00
53.	Second best do..	3,00

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

54.	Best Plough, shape and manufacture,	5,00
55.	Second best do.,	3,00
56.	Best Harrow,	4,00
57.	Best Cultivator,	4,00
58.	Best Planting Machine or Drill,	3,00
59.	Best Horse Rake,	3,00
60.	Best Thrashing Machine and Horse Power,	10,00
61.	Best Fanning Mill,	5,00

HORTICULTURE.

(A FUND RAISED BY AMATEURS AND GARDENERS.)

For the Best 2 heads of Cauliflower, Broccoli and Cabbage,—each kind,	2,00
Best, 3 each, Pumpkins, Squashes, Muskmelons, Watermelons, and Egg-plants,—each kind,	2,00
Best, 6 each, Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Turnips, Salsify, Onions, Celery, Tomatoes,—each kind,	1,00
Best dozen each, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, and Quinces,—each kind,	1,00
Best specimens of Grapes, ripened in the open air,	2,00
Best 2 boquets of cut Flowers,	2,00
Best assortment of Double Dahlias,	5,00
Best dozen.....do.	2,00

THE PLOUGHING MATCH.

Three fine PLOUGHS, of different patterns, worth $25, will be given as premiums by the Ploughmakers of Rochester. The person entitled to the first premium, to have the first choice, &c. Horse teams only are to be used. The decisions to depend on the *manner of execution*, as well as the *time* of ploughing one quarter of an acre of green sward land.—(Competitors are desired to send in their names two or three days previous to the Fair.)

Discretionary Premiums will be awarded for such articles not enumerated, as the committees may deem deserving.

No premium will be awarded for articles which are not deemed worthy, or where there is no competition.

No person will be entitled to a premium, who is not a member of the Society. (Members will be admitted during the forenoon of the day of exhibition, or any time previous, on payment of ONE DOLLAR to either of the officers of the Society.)

Persons competing for premiums on field crops, are reqnired to give a certificate of the weight or admeasurement of a part or the whole crops, attested by two disinterested persons; and also to give a written statement of the kind of soil and manner of cultivation, for publication in the New Genesee Farmer.

Persons exhibiting animals for Premiums, are required to give the Judges a statement of the age and pedigree of each animal as far as practicable.

The articles of Domestic Arts, Horticultural products and Implements, are to be numbered by the Secretaries, and the names of the exhibitors are to be kept by them, and not made known to the Judges.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

It is requested that articles of Domestic Arts and Horticultural productions, be brought in the day previous, if possible, or early in the morning on Wednesday.

The Animals for exhibition should be on the ground early in the day, so as to arrrange all complete before 12 o'clock. Those who intend to exhibit animals, requiring pens, are requested to send word to the Seed Store, a few days previous.

The Executive Committee will meet at 11 o'clock to appoint Committees; and the Committees will proceed to inspect the articles at 12 o'clock.

The *Ploughing Match* will commence at 1 o'clock, and last about one hour.

The premiums will be announced at 3 o'clock; immediately after which,

An Address will be delivered by LEWIS F. ALLEN, Esq. of Buffalo, whose writings on Agriculture, and efforts in the Legislature, have done much for the benefit of the farming interests in this State.

The Annual Election of Officers of the Society will take place immediately after the Address.

THE SECOND DAY

Will be a Fair for the Sale and Exchange of Farm Stock, &c. Many fine Cattle will be offered for Sale, and an excellent opportunity will be offered for Farmers to improve their assortments of domestic animals.

Observations.—Pens will be provided for the exhibition of animals: and pasture can be obtained near the city for such as are drove in the day previous.

Nearly all of the principal farmers near the city have kindly consented that friends from a distance should turn their cattle into their pastures, during the evenings of the time of the Fair.

☞ For further particulars, see bills on the day of Fair.

THE MECHANICS' FAIR.

The Second Annual Fair of the Mechanics and Tradesmen of Western New York, will commence on Tuesday, the 6th of October, and continue three or more days. This will be a great and splendid exhibition; and as the mechanic arts are intimately connected with agriculture, farmers will find this Fair highly interesting and useful to them. Let all turn out, and bring their families, so as to enjoy at least one rational holiday in attending the Fairs.

TO THE LADIES.

The Committees of the Agricultural as well as of the Mechanics' Fair, particularly invite the ladies to honor the Exhibitions with their presence, and with specimens of their handiwork. Much of the interest of such Fairs always depends upon the ladies; and it is confidently expected that they will do themselves great credit on this occasion. Let farmers' wives and daughters show what they can do; and let them all come and see what others have done. (The families of members of the Agricultural Society are allowed to compete for premiums.)

L. B. LANGWORTHY, *President.*

H. M. WARD, M. B. BATEHAM, } *Secretaries.*

Genesee County Fair.

The annual Fair and Exhibition of the Genesee County Agricultural Society, will be held at the hotel of C. W. Van De Bogart, in the village of Alexander, on Tuesday the 14th day of October, at which time premiums will be awarded as usual, for the different kinds of domestic animals, field products, and miscellaneous articles. A very good display is anticipated and of course all the good farmers in the county will be present, besides some from neighboring counties.

Ontario County Fair.

This comes off at Canandaigua, on Tuesday the 20th of October, and from our knowledge of old Ontario, we have no doubt that she will do herself great credit on this occasion. The Society have thus far manifested a good degree of spirit, and we shall be much mistaken if we do not find a large and interesting exhibition at that place. There is sufficient wealth, intelligence and enterprise in Ontario county, to sustain a most efficient and spirited society, if the farmers will only lay aside their jealousies and unite their ef-

forts for mutual pleasure and improvement. Farmers need an occasional holiday, and how can it be had so appropriately as by such exhibitions? How can farmers spend a day more pleasantly or more profitably than in becoming acquainted with each other, and in learning about each other's improvements and success in their profession?

Fair at Cleveland, O.

EDITORS OF NEW GENESEE FARMER—The Cattle Show and Fair of the Cuyahoga County Agricultural Society, will be held at this city on the 21st and 22d days of October.

The Society respectfully invite you and other friends of the cause to be present.

C. M. GIDINGS, Pres't.
J. D. WESTON, Sec'y.

Fair at Colborne, U. C.

The county of Northumberland Agricultural Society will hold their cattle show and Fair at Colborne, on Tuesday the 20th of October, when a liberal amount will be awarded in premiums as usual.

Lime as a Manure.

There is much land owned by readers of this paper, which would be greatly improved by the application of lime,—not only that which is periodically under the plough, but many an old pasture which yields scanty herbage of very inferior quality.

When a farmer turns his mind towards this subject however, he is met at the outset by the startling item of *expense*. Lime in our neighborhood is sold at twenty-five cents a bushel, and perhaps twenty cents by the quantity. There are ways however, to evade this imposition. Marl (lime in a soft state, either pure or adulterated) is found in many parts of this district; and round old kilns, refuse lime often collects in great quantities, which is of no value at present, to the proprietors, and which might be had for a trifle. Except on the score of its being *clotted*, or being mixed with fragments of stone, it is equal to any lime for manure.

In different countries lime is applied in very different quantities. In England it varies from 100 to more than 600 bushels to the acre, while in France they are satisfied with about a tenth part applied triennially. Yet *Puvis*,—who for more than thirty years has devoted himself to agriculture; who has been especially attentive to calcareous manures, examining the practice of his own countrymen as well as of foreigners, and making experiments himself,—says, "A quantity of lime which does not exceed a thousandth part of the tilled surface layer of the soil, a like proportion of drawn [leached] ashes, or a two-hundredth part of marl,—is sufficient to modify the nature, change the products, and *increase by one-half*, the crops of a soil destitute of the calcareous principle."

To ascertain these quantities, will require some calculation. If the soil be one inch deep, one cubic inch of lime will manure a thousand square inches of the surface; and it will require six thousand two hundred and seventy-three cubic inches to manure an acre, or nearly two bushels and nine-tenths. If the soil however, is three or four inches deep, it will require three or four times as much; and indeed *Puvis* recommends what is equivalent to eleven and a half bushels to the acre, to be applied triennially.

To farmers of small capital, this method holds out great advantages,—for their revenue would be much increased at a small expense. To such we would particularly recommend it; and let a fair account of expense and profit be kept. There are other views of *Puvis* in regard to liming however, which we do not adopt; but this practice is economical and worthy of attention.

Some precautions given by the same writer, may be useful. He says, "It is essential that all calcareous manures should be applied in *powder*, *not* in a state of *mortar*,—and upon the earth when *not wet*. Until the lime is covered up finally, all rain upon it ought to be avoided, which reduces it to paste or clots."

It may be remarked however, that the thinner it is distributed over the ground, the less will be its danger of clotting; or if it should become so, from the very small size of the lumps, the sooner it will moulder and mix with the soil. In saying this, we have grass lands particularly in view; but with arable lands doubtless it ought to be speedily mixed; and a light harrow or the drag-roller would perform this operation best. †

Cure for "Diseases in Poultry."

MESSRS. THOMAS & BATEHAM—In answer to the inquiry of Mr. H. in your last paper, I would state that the disease mentioned is what we called the *croup*, in the south of England. My poultry have been affected with it in this country as well as in that. The remedy I adopt is a very simple, and at the same time a very effectual one. I have never known it fail of a cure. It is this:—open the mouth of the chicken and pour down its throat a tea-spoonfull of sweet oil, (other oil, or melted lard, will answer.)

Yours, &c., WM. LEAVER.
Poultneyville, Wayne Co., N. Y.

Great Exhibition and Fair of the Royal English Agricultural Society.

An esteemed friend in London has sent us some English papers, filled with accounts of the Second Annual Fair of the "Royal English Agricultural Society," held at Cambridge on the 14th and 15th days of July.

This was one of the most numerous and splendid agricultural assemblages ever witnessed. With its immense list of members, and their unbounded wealth and influence, we can readily imagine that the anniversary of this society created a display altogether without a parallel in the history of agricultural exhibitions. The wonderful improvements which have of late been achieved in British husbandry, were here represented in the greatest perfection. The immense numbers, excellence and beauty of the animals, implements and products of agriculture, brought together on this occasion, must have formed a spectacle well calculated to delight the eye and warm the heart of every one possessed of the least spark of patriotism or philanthropy.

It is highly gratifying to us, as Americans, to learn that our country was ably represented, and honorably noticed on this occasion. MR. STEVENSON certainly did himself great credit, and deserves the thanks of his countrymen.

One of the papers received by us, is a new agricultural paper called the "Farmers' Journal;" a very large sheet, with a supplement, containing a long and interesting account of the whole *doings* and *sayings* on the glorious two days; together with four large and spirited engravings. The first represents the cattle yard and sheds; the second the dinner of the committee in the Hall of Trinity College; the 4th the "grand dinner in the Pavillion at Downing, where between 3000 and 4000 persons sat down to dine together, and harangue, and give toasts, and drink to the honor of British agriculture and industry." The 4th is a sketch of the great ploughing match, "where 57 ploughs started in all their glory."

We wish it were possible for us to give our readers a full account of this festival, together with the pictorial representations; but even were it in our power, we fear that many of our readers cherish such an unreasonable dread of long articles, that they would not thank us for our pains; so we must only select the choicest morsels, and take our pen and scissors, and cut up, and maim our English papers, pictures and all. But stop,—the Eastern mail has arrived, and here is our welcome friend, the *Farmers' Cabinet*, containing a condensed account of this great English anniversary. This will help us out of our difficulty and save our pictures: for with a little trimming, MR. PEDDER'S arrangement will suit our columns, and we think will benefit all of our readers who give it a perusal.

The meeting was numerously attended, and the business was conducted with perfect order and decorum, although it was supposed that 30,000 strangers entered the city of Cambridge between the hours of five and twelve o'clock on Wednesday. The sum realized for admission into the show-yard during the hours of exhibition, amounted to between £1600 and £1650 sterling, or more by £500 than was taken last year at Oxford.

The whole amount given as prizes, we have not seen stated; but it must have been very large. The first prize for each class was 30 sovereigns, or about $140.

We feel a great desire to give a bird's-eye view of the fete, but scarcely know where to commence the sketch, knowing, too, that the difficulty will be as great in determining where to end; the whole account ought to be given unmutilated, for assuredly, the heart of every agriculturist must warm, to witness in imagination only, such a multitude, actuated by one spirit and one mind, and all engaged in the furtherance of an object that must be dear to the heart of every true-born son of the plough throughout the world.

The reporter commences with a few remarks on the importance of the science of agriculture. (without, however, offering the least disparagement to commerce, manufactures or the arts) which ought to be preserved, for they are as applicable to *this* as to *any other* country. He observes: "But what would become of all the immense masses of people, which trade and commerce have, as it were, forced so recently and so suddenly into existence, if it were not for the astonishing progress of our agriculture? It is from this source that they can alone be fed, in all the vicissitudes of commercial advance and decline; for it is evident that no other means of procuring subsistence *can* be adapted to an increase of population, but the *incessant cultivation of the soil:* this is a point of the greatest political importance, and combines, and ought inseparably to connect this society, with the great moving power of the government; for, provided the people be *well fed and employed*, they cannot increase too rapidly.

Agriculture is the *root and trunk* of the prosperity of a country—manufactures and commerce are the *branches* emanating from it—a branch may be blasted or cut off, but whilst the root and trunk are sound and healthy, fresh shoots may be thrown out to supply its place; but if there be a canker at the root, and the trunk decay, the branches cannot flourish. Statesmen may imagine, that glory consists in extent of territory, the pomp of state, the greatness of revenue or the terror of arms; but an accurate knowledge of mankind should convince them, that true glory can only arise from governing a people, who, being free from the weight of oppression, and reaping the fruits of their industry, rejoice in the happiness of communicating to their descendants, the blessings of security and comfort: under these circumstances, a great population is the safeguard of the country, as well as its greatest glory. In England alone, in the space of eighty years, the population has been doubled; but to what do we owe this augmentation, but to our capacity of affording this population the means of subsistence? Commerce, trade and manufactures have undoubtedly brought the largest portion into existence, but it is *agriculture* which has been made capable of feeding them! Every encouragement, therefore, which can be given to the fruits and growth of our soil—whether in the shape of bread-corn, cattle, wool, or the other varieties of animal production, which forms so large a portion of the farmer's capital, and assists and remunerates him for the tillage of the soil—a calculation too often undervalued and despised by the engineer and manufacturer—is strictly conformable to the constitution of nature, as she seems to provide for an *indefinite* increase of mankind; and as the fruitfulness of the earth is likewise indefinite, there seems no rational obstacle to their united advancement, far beyond the point hitherto reached in almost any part of the known world.

The objects of this society are of the highest national importance, and the powerful means for carrying them into execution, which its extensive organization places at command,* must render it a most efficient instrument for the improvement of agriculture, and the increase of national wealth and prosperity: but, notwithstanding its boasted pre-eminence in agriculture, England has, until lately, been far behind our continental neighbors in practical improvement—in the *scientific* knowledge applicable to the labors of the husbandman. *Ignorance and prejudice* have been, and to a great extent still are, impassable stumbling-blocks in the way of a more complete and extended success; the majority of farmers have yet to reap the fruits of an enlarged exercise of skill and knowledge, and to *unlearn* many a grievous but long-cherished error, and to get rid of prejudices as deeply rooted in their minds, as they are opposed to their best interests: time must necessarily be allowed for all this, but proceeding on the plan which the society has adopted, it will assuredly be effected in the space of a very few years."

But we hasten to lay before our readers the *opening of the great festival*, which was, most appropriately, ushered in by a grand *ploughing-match*—that *most important* of all agricultural operations, which, however, seems to be overlooked in a strange way by our agriculturists generally. The premiums awarded amounted to 51 sovereigns, for which 57 ploughs started in *all their glory!*

"Shortly before ten o'clock, the judges gave the signal to start, and a most beautiful sight presented itself! Most of the 114 horses—each farmer having sent his choice cattle with the best plough—decorated with ribbons, in a moment were set in motion, and the trial commenced in right good earnest, and was carried on with vigor throughout. Amongst the most prominent and best work effected, was that which was done by two boys and a man with a Scotch plough—indeed it was a settled point, after the first half hour's work, that the boys were sure of rewards, if not the *first*. The whole field, of 50 acres, was ploughed up, generally in prime style, by a quarter before twelve; the two boys having finished their work rather earlier than the others; and the judges almost immediately proceeded to their inspection: and at ½ past two o'clock the President, the Duke of Richmond, awarded the premiums, two of which fell to two brothers, by the names of Salmon, one of whom, *only* 15 *years of age*, wore a *hat*, which he had won at a former ploughing-match! The subscription to make up these prizes, amounted to nearly £100 sterling!"

It is added, and we can readily believe it,—"This part of the business of the day passed off *very* satisfactorily."

The Reporter now conducts us to the exhibition yard. "The cattle yard is an area of four acres and a half, enclosed by a fence nine feet high, having two gateway entrances for the admission of cattle, agricultural implements, &c., and four entrances for visitors on the south side; the arrangements to prevent confusion being admirable. The whole of the interior, sixteen feet from the outer fence, is surrounded by cattle-sheds, the roofs of which project six feet over and beyond that required for the cattle, for the protection of visiters, should the weather prove so unpropitious as to render shelter desirable. An inner quadrangle, enclosed by the cattle-sheds, had been set apart for the exhibition of seeds, vegetables, corn, grain, and agricultural implements, as also for sheep and pigs. The cattle were supplied with water by means of cast iron pipes, laid for the purpose. The public were admitted as early as six o'clock in the morning, by paying 2 shillings and 6 pence per ticket, and from that hour until 12 o'clock at noon at the same price, after which, until 7 P. M. at 1 shilling each.

THE PAVILION OF DOWNING COLLEGE.

"When the curiosity of the vast number of persons, who had been drawn together at the yard, had been in some degree satisfied, the next grand object of attraction was the dinner, to be given to the general body of the members of the society. The demand for tickets by non-members was at one time so great, that two and even three pounds was offered as a premium to any one to sell his right of entry to the pavilion. * * * The gallery was early filled with ladies, whose presence gave a gaiety and brilliancy to the scene.

The pavilion was erected on the quadrangle of Downing College; the roof is in seven compartments, supported from beneath by strong pillars of wood. The interior consists of an apartment capable of dining 3000 persons, the tables and seats being so arranged as to face the high table, which is elevated four feet above the ground, and will seat sixty persons; this being set apart for ambassadors and foreigners of distinction, honorary members, professors of geology, chemistry, &c., &c. Upon the ground, immediately in front of the platform, are tables and seats for 300 persons in two divisions, intended for the judges of stock, farm produce and implements, the reporters for the public press, &c. There are two large windows of stained glass, at each side of the building, the framework being of wrought iron: the construction of the roof is novel, the braces and ties being also of wrought iron, which gives it a very light and elegant appearance. The dimensions are, 200 feet from east to west, and 127 from north to south; and, looking from the chair, the area has the appearance of an amphitheatre; the ventilation, by means of 80 windows, was complete, and no complaint was heard of oppression by the heated atmosphere, notwithstanding the great number of persons present: including the ladies, there must have been in the hall not far short of 3000 individuals! The erection of this building, together with the expense of the yard, dedicated to the show of cattle, caused an expenditure of £1500."

The number of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, implements, seeds, &c., displayed, was absolutely splendid, and the premiums devoted to their improvement must have amounted to a very large sum; we cannot forego the pleasure of reporting the names of each class of animals, much as it will add to the present article, which it is to be feared has already extended to a wearisome length.

CLASS 1.—*For Short-Horned Cattle.*
CLASS 2.—*Hereford Cattle.*
CLASS 3.—*Devon Cattle.*
CLASS 4.—*For Cattle not qualified for either of the above classes.*
CLASS 5.—*Horses.*
CLASS 6.—*Leicester Sheep.*
CLASS 7.—*Southdown and short-woolled Sheep.*
CLASS 8.—*Long-woolled Sheep.*
CLASS 9.—*Pigs.*—Prize 1.—"For the best boar," adjudged to Mr. Barnard, of Gosfield-hall, Essex, for his 1 year and 4 months old boar of the improved *Essex* breed.

There was an exhibition of seed-wheat, both white and red, the premiums being 50 sovereigns for the best, of both varieties. The judges selected for trial Colonel Le Couteur's Belle-vue Talavera, and Mr. J. E. Drewitt's improved Chidham wheat, as the best samples of white wheat; but did not consider the samples of red wheat offered, worthy of recommendation for competition: the prize will be awarded at the general meeting, in December 1841.

REMARKS BY THE REPORTER.

In Class 1, for short-horned cattle, there was great competition.

In Classes 2 and 3, for Herefords and Devons, the show was very indifferent. The great distance at which the show has this year been held from the counties in which these breeds prevail, accounts, in our opinion, for the want of competition in these classes.

In Class 4, for Leicester sheep, there was an excellent show.

In Class 7, for South-downs, there was also great competition, and those of the Duke of Richmond, Messrs. Jonas Webb, Grantham, Crisp, Lugar, and Overman, did great credit to their breeders.

In Class 8, there was a very fair show of long-woolled sheep, in which Mr. C. Large stands pre-eminent, and carried off the best prizes.

Amongst the pigs, those which attracted the greatest attention were exhibited by Mr. Paton of Deddington.

The show of horses was also very excellent, particularly in Suffolks."

The speeches which followed the dinner must have had an electrifying effect on an assemblage of 3000 persons, all wound up to a pitch of enthusiasm; and, spite of the danger of wearying our readers with the detail, we cannot forego the pleasure of laying before them a toast, which was given by the Chairman, with the response, by our ambassador, Mr. Stevenson, who was present upon the occasion.

"The noble President in proposing the next toast, which was the health of a distinguished individual present, the Hon. A. Stevenson, Minister of the United States, as an honory member of the Society, said, that he well knew the farmers of England, and that they would all warrant him in saying, they wished, one and all, for peace and tranquility: peace at home and abroad was what they *wished*, what they *prayed for*; they did not *wish* too see other nations laid waste, that they might be prosperous, nor was it their interest or their desire, that other people's farms should be destroyed, their barns burnt, and their towns and villages plundered; and those who wish for the blessings of peace, we are happy to meet half way, and in this spirit do we meet the good wishes of the American people, whose representative at the court of our sovereign, did them the honor of being present on that occasion. The distinguished individual to whom he alluded, was one of that great nation, which had sprung from ourselves, and he (the President) in the name of the farmers of England, wished it every prosperity, and that it might long continue in peace with this country, cultivating with her those arts and sciences, which tend to better the condition of the human race, and add to its happiness.

With respect to the hon. gentleman (Mr. Stevenson) he was a tried friend to agriculture: *he* felt interested in the improvement of agricultural science in England, and *they* would that the same good should extend to America; for the object was not only the agriculture of the land we live in, but the agriculture of the whole world!"

Mr. Stevenson was most loudly cheered when he presented himself to the meeting.

"It would," he said "be *unworthy affectation*, if he did not say that he felt proud at the manner in which his name had been received by that, the most remarkable and imposing scene he had ever witnessed in the course of his life—not a very short one.—He must return his thanks to the noble President for the manner in which his name had been given, but he feared he should not be able to do justice to his feelings on the occasion. The kind and hospitable reception which had been given to him, and the very gratifying manner in which his name had been associated with that of their two countries, demanded his acknowledgments; he received it with pride and satisfaction. Deeply sensible, however, as he was of the honor done him, he should but inadequately convey his feelings, if he confined himself to an expression of his individual feeling. In relation to himself personally, it was but a matter of little importance; but in another sense, looking to such an assemblage as that, representing not only the great agricultural interest of England, but of the United Kingdom, the kind and liberal sentiment expressed *would do good*, and strengthen those relations of amity and peace which existed between the two countries. He, therefore, thanked them in the name of his country, and at the same time assured that nothing would be more acceptable to the people of the United States, than sentiments like those that had been so kindly expressed. Their noble President had been pleased to express a wish, in allusion to the late regulations between the two countries, that the present relations of peace and concord might long continue, for the benefit of both—he need hardly say how cordially he united in this wish! This was, fortunately for mankind, not an age of war; the time had long since passed, when hostility and war was regarded as the natural state of man, and peace only a dangerous and difficult experiment. The soldier and the sword, he thanked God, were no longer the only security for nations—the *schoolmaster*, and not the *warrior*, was abroad! Moral power was taking the place of physical force, and the rulers of the world would now learn, if they had not already, that they must look for security to their thrones, to *moral*, and not to *physical* power, and to the virtue and intelligence of their people. In this enlightened age, when the love of peace, and knowledge of Christianity, were overspreading the earth, was there one Briton or American—one wise or good man—who would not look upon a war between two such countries as England and America, as one of the greatest calamities that could befal mankind? A war against interest, kindred, language, and religion, and for what?—not for *principle*—not for national honor; not for conquest; but a war to settle the geographical lines of a treaty of boundary—the subject legitimately of negotiation and peaceable adjustment.

But England and America, he said, were two wise to enter into any such war. *Neither*, he was sure, would feel itself called upon, in vindication of its honor or in defence of its rights, to embark in war—the security for peace is in the wisdom and prudence and foresight of the rulers of the two countries, and in the virtues and intelligence of their people. Their noble Chairman had done him no more than justice in supposing he had done every thing in his power, both officially and individually, to cherish and invigorate the friendly relations of their two countries, upon the preservation of which, he believed, the prosperity of both nations essentially depended: he therefore only spoke

* Already the Society—in the second year only of its existence—boasts of the names of a great number of the first men of the land; and it is expected that before the close of the present year, at least 5000 names will be on the list as subscribers.

the sentiments of his own country, when he assured them that its people and government desired peace—*solid, permanent peace*, with all nations, but especially, goood undestanding with Great Britain, upon terms compatible with the rights and honor of both. He rejoiced in having it in his power to attend on the present occasion; for besides the opportunity it afforded him to witness proceedings so congenial to his feelings, it enabled him to express in person his sense of the honor which the society had done him, in electing him one of its honorary members. In such an assembly it would be needless to expatiate on the subject of agriculture and its claims to support; he, however, felt a disposition to throw out one or two suggestions which might be worthy of consideration. All concurrred in ascribing to agriculture a high place in the scale of individual and national interests, but yet he thought they did not give it the importance it merited, and to which it justly aspired—in other words that too many supposed the object of agriculture was alone for purposes of subsistence. Now, a more fallacious opinion could not obtain, than that the responsibilities of agriculture stopped at the *production of food for eaters!*—The duties of agriculture were like those of morals, they spread beyond the circle of providing the means of subsistence, into a wide expanse created by the obligations arising out of a state of society, and were connected with all the great national interests. Hence the support of government, the encouragement of commerce, the basis of trade, the subsistence of the learned professions, depend upon the importance and interests of agriculture; it was the source from which not only all classes derive subsistence, but prosperity. As an object of universal benefit, then, it was justly entitled to universal patronage. Agriculture had justly been considered national property; the whole country was one great farm, and the inhabitants as one great family, in which however, those who worked the least had often the most profit. Now, if this were true, as he believed it to be to a certain extent, then those who were not farmers had still as deep an interest as the farmer himself, inasmuch as the whole class employed in agricultural districts and labor were the first to be subsisted, and that of the other classes out of the surplus—and, of course, the larger the surplus, the greater would be the profit: this was a selfish argument it might be said, but yet he thought it not the less strong.

Of all the modes that had been resorted to in aid of agriculture, the most beneficial were associations of this character—societies for the collection and diffusion of knowledge, the introduction of useful experiments, the writings of able and distinguished men, and the *emulation* so essential to all improvement.—Science was absolutely *necessary* to modern agriculture; theory and practice reflected light upon each other, and this was the more felt as, of all pursuits, there was no class so wedded to old habits which were so unyielding, as those who cultivate the soil; and this was the case in the *new* world as well as the *old*. He rejoiced, therefore, in the giant strides which agriculture was making in every part of the globe, under the beneficial aids of practical science: this was one of the great benefits which this society would accomplish, and if any man doubted the extent to which science had benefitted agriculture, let him visit England and Scotland. And why was it so? Simply, because its surface was cultivated upon principles which were brought to the test of rapid and severe experiment; because agriculture was scientifically and philosophically pursued, and because she had such excellent farmers. If a foreigner wished to know what England was, he must go into the country and mix with her farmers and yeomanry. It had been said, he believed by one of the princes of the reigning family, that the pride of England was her yeomanry—he re-echoed the sentiment, and he was happy to belong, when at home, to that class—not to the proud distinction of being an American citizen, but that of being a *farmer*.

Who could look upon such an assembly as this without feeling himself elevated and gratified? They saw there all classes united in this great work—the wise, the good, the public and the private man; those who filled high places, mixing with the farmers and cultivators of the soil upon perfect equality, and the spirit of peace and charity shedding around a holy calm, refreshing alike to the feelings and to the intellect!—It was upon this society, and its wide-spreading and far-extending purposes, that the eyes of Europe and America were now fixed with a steady gaze, and he trusted there would be no disappointment of their ardent hopes! Viewed in relation to their own country, there was every motive for supporiting it, but viewed in relation to its effects upon other nations—as has been justly said—the motive for exertion rose into a much higher and nobler sentiment; it became then the cause, not of *their* country or *his*, but that of mankind! And who was so poor or sordid in spirit, as to think only of himself or his country, when the great question was, whether the earth should be inhabited and cultivated by enlightened and virtuous and religious men, or by debased and ignorant human beings and hordes of savages? In concluding, the honorable gentlemen said he could only repeat his thanks for the kindness and honor done him, and his best wishes for the success of their association; he trusted that it might fulfil its high purposes, do honor to its founders, and benefit mankind throughout the universe."

To Keep Silk Worm Eggs for next Year.

Our experience this year has furnished much valuable information as to the best method of keeping silk worm eggs for hatching at any time next summer: and, as this is the proper season for commencing the process, we will give what we consider the best mode. The eggs should be removed to a cool, dry cellar as soon as they are *ripe;* that is, as soon as they have changed color, or become of a peculiar blue slate color If they are on papers or cloth, they may be folded up into a convenient form, and placed in a *tin box*, with a cover merely sufficiently tight to exclude insects and vermin. They should be examined occasionally during the summer, to see that the papers or cloth do not get mildewed or mouldy: if they do, they must be exposed to the wind in the shade for an hour or two, till they become dry, and then replaced. If the eggs have been taken off the papers or cloths, they may be put in the tin box in layers of half an inch with a few folds or sheet of tin between them. In January, during cold weather, the box may be removed to the *ice house* or a refrigerator. We prefer a refrigerator, because we can regulate the temperature in it exactly; and if we had an ice house, we would still use the refrigerator for that reason. During the remainder of the winter, a thermometor should be kept in the box among the eggs, that the precise temperature may at all times be observed. From the time that they are put into the ice house till they are wanted for hatching, the temperature should never be allowed to rise above 45°. The eggs will generally bear 50°, without hatching, but 45° is more certain. After the natural season for hatching has arrived—say after the 15th of April in this latitude, any exposure to a higher temperature will tend to the hatching of the eggs, and must be avoided. The eggs we put in our refrigerator last January are yet in perfect condition, and hatch regularly, beginning on the 8th day after exposure. We use from a peck to half a bushel of ice daily, depending upon the warmth of the weather. Half a bushel was abundant during the hottest weather in July.—When the ice is properly applied, the temperature is kept remarkably equable without the slighest difficulty.

The fears that the eggs will be liable to dampness, and consequently injury, when kept in a refrigerator at a low temperature, are groundless. At a temperature of 45°, no dampness can exist in the refrigerator, as, if there be any vapour evolved from the ice, it is immediately condensed by the low temperature.—In illustration of this fact, we will mention that we had a quantity of eggs that had accidentally got wet; they were literally soaking in water. We spread them on a quire of paper in the refrigerator, and in a few hours they were as dry as powder, and so remained.—Mould and mildew cannot form in a temperature of 45°. Where the ice house is not good, and consequently the air in it is filled with dampness or vapour, a refrigerator should be used.

Nothing is easier than the construction of a refrigerator. A large square box may be made of common plank, and another twelve inches smaller each way.—Put pulverized charcoal in the bottom of the large box, six inches deep; set the small box on it at equal distances from each side and end; then fill in all round between the small box and the large one with pulverized charcoal to the top of the small box. Then make a box six inches deep, and large enough to fit exactly in the large box; fill this with the powdered charcoal; this latter box will answer the purpose of a cover for the refrigerator. The inner box should be large enough to hold all the eggs required to be kept, and a tin bucket, or other metalic vessel, that will hold half a bushel of ice; for the ice must not be put upon the floor of the box, as it will wet the eggs as it melts.—The ice vessels must be kept constantly supplied with ice. The box cover may have a couple of handles, to enable the attendant to remove it conveniently.—The cover will not shut in so closely as to exclude air entirely, nor so as to injure the eggs. It will naturally be supposed that there will be danger of warming the eggs by frequently opening the box; but this is a mistaken notion, as unless it be kept open too long—say more than a minute or two each time, no warm air can get into it; because the cold air in the box being heavier than the external warm air, will necessarily remain in the box, nor can warm air descend into it, being too light to displace it. This refrigerator may be kept in any part of the house, the cooler its situation, the less ice it will require; but half a bushel of ice will keep it at the proper temperature for twenty four hours, in any situation not exposed to the sun or to fire heat.—G. B. S.—*Jour Amr. Silk Society.*

From the Essex Register.

Profit of Bee Keeping.

We observed in the Mercantile Journal last week, an article on this subject, which deserves consideration; and as the following facts, within our own knowledge, confirm the position assumed therein, they may not be uninteresting.

Col. H. K. Oliver of this city, has for several years paid great attention to the management of bees; and after a series of experiments and unwearied diligence, he has now reached a wonderful degree of perfection. His apiaries, we may safely say, are the finest in the State, and we unhesitatingby challenge any individual to exhibit a better managed or more productive.—Col. O. uses the non-swarming collateral hive, which he thinks better adapted to cities and populous places than any other. We had the pleasure of witnessing the labor of his busy operatives last week, and can assure our readers that it is a sight well worth seeing. The hives are so constructed that one can observe without danger all the operations of these indefatigable laborers, and draw therefrom many a useful lesson.

Col. Oliver has two apiaries, one containing eight, and the other (partly stocked) to contain seven hives. The hives consists of one central and two collateral boxes—the honey being drawn only from collaterals, leaving that in the central box where the bees are preserved during the cold weather, as stock for their winter supply. Some of them have, in addition to the two collaterals, a top box to contain glasses to be filled by the bees. During the present year, ten hives have yielded an average of 50 lbs. each, making 500 lbs. of honey, which sells readily here at 25 cents per pound. Some of the hives yield as high as 80 lbs. each. The honey is the whitest, clearest, purest, we have ever seen, and fresh from the comb is truly delicious.

As to the profit of keeping bees, there cannot be a question, the Col. thinks, if they are rightly managed. But like all other stock, they need care and attention, and must not, to be made profitable, be kept in the usual rough boxes of the farmers, nor left to the tender mercies of the moth. By the common method, in order to get the honey the bees are all killed;—but by the improved method they are all saved alive, and are deprived of only the excess of honey over what is necessary for the winter's consumption.

Our townsmen, Messrs. Holman and Pippen, have apiaries also, constructed on the same bee-preserving principle, and equally profitable.

The following is the article from the Journal:

Profit of bee keeping.—We apprehend our farmers, and especially the small ones, and their wives and children, and divers people, so situated that they might as well as not have a hand in the business, have missed it not a little by underrating bees as an article of mere profit. We know nothing against Mr. Weeks's position that they may be cultivated in such a manner as to render them more profitable to their owners than *any branch of agriculture, in proportion to the capital invested in their stock.* They are not taxable property, neither does it require a large land investment, nor fences, nor does it require the owner to labor through the summer to support them through the winter. Care is indeed necessary, but a child or superannuated person can perform most of the duties that are necessary. The cobwebs must be kept away from the immediate vicinity of the hive, and all other annoyances removed, &c. It is added, truly, that the management of bees is a delightful employment, and may be pursued with the best success in cities and villages, as well as towns and country. It is a source of great amusement as well as comfort and profit. They collect honey and bread from most kinds of forest trees, as well as garden flowers, orchards, forests, and trees—all contribut to their wants, and their owner is gratified with a taste of the whole. Sweet mignionette is especially mentioned as easily cultivated by drills in a garden, and is one of the finest and richest flowers in the world, from which the honey bee can extract its food.

Pears.

Two years ago last spring, we had a considerable number of pear grafts,—from Robert Manning of Salem in Massachusetts (perhaps the best pomologist in the United States),—set on large stocks; and this season four of those sorts have fruited. The *Julienne* has borne plentifully, and the pears are now ripe (9 mo. 1.) We are rather disappointed however, in regard to their quality—they have not much flavor; but we know that some pears are fine in some seasons, and indifferent in others; and on turning to the Magazine of Horticulture, we find the following note by J. M. Ives of Salem: "*Julienne.* In 1838, a small crop, and good. In 1839, a large crop, and worthless." Was this latter result in consequence of the tree having more fruit than it could nourish and mature? And if so will not this sort become more worthless as the tree becomes older?

The character of this pear however, stands high. Kenrick says, "This is one of the most beautiful and valuable fruits of its season, and deserving of extensive cultivation." R. Manning several years ago called it "a fine pear;" and lately referring to the crop of last season, he said it was "fair and good." So we will hope to be more successful another year.

This pear is later than one that we have known as Bohlen's which it greatly resembles; but two grafts from the same tree often vary a week or more in the time of ripening when set on different stocks. Our Bohlen pears this season, however, though from a tree just recovering from disease, were superior to the Julienne, and more than a fortnight earlier.

Kenrick gives the Bloodgood pear of New York as a synonym, but this must be a mistake, as R. Manning sent grafts under the name of Bloodgood no longer ago than last winter, which are now growing in our nursery; and it is to be presumed that he would not send the same pear under two different names. Besides he described the Bloodgood as of "large size" ripening in "August;" but the Julienne as a small pear ripening in "September."

On another of those grafts, the *Johonnot* pear is ripening. Prince describes its *shape* and *color*, but says nothing of its *flavor*. Kenrick calls it "good;" and Manning "first rate,"—in which opinion several of our family unite.

One of the two remaining sorts that have come so soon into bearing, is the *Cushing;* and we mention our success for the encouragement of horticulturists. But on the other hand, fifteen years ago, we grafted the *Bergamot* pear, and from two trees which have now become large, we have never had six cents worth of fruit. This season there is just about enough on the trees—plenty without crowding; and an amateur well acquainted with this variety which he considers very fine,—assures us that the lost time will now be made up.

The superior excellence of "the *September* pear," is admitted by those who are fond of sweet fruit; but the name is without doubt, local. From its great diversity of shape, it may be difficult to give a description adapted to all its variations in different climates; but from all the information we have been able to collect, it appears to be the *Summer Bon Chretien.*

Respecting this pear, we learn from the Pomological Magazine that "its origin is lost in the darkness of antiquity." Some have conjectured it was more than three hundred years old, "probably much higher;" but "it is quite certain that it has found a place in every work of consequence for the last one hundred and fifty years.—It has long been cultivated all over Europe for the sake of the size and the delicious flavor of its fruit;" and "it is known by a great number of names.—In Vienna, it is known by that of *Plutzerbirne*, from its resemblance in form to a wine flask."

Presuming that our pear is identical with the Summer Bon Chretien, we would remark that in some particulars it has not been fully described; and we will proceed to mention them:

1. A broad channel often occurs on fine specimens, as if the sliding pressure of one's finger had pushed a part of the pulp from the blossom end up one side of the stem; but whether a channel occurs, or not, our well-grown specimens show a deficiency at one side of the blossom, and which corresponds with the projection up the stem.

2. About half way up from the blossom end (sometimes more) there is a sudden contraction in the breadth of this pear so that it is neither pyramidal nor turbinate.

3. The leaf is more smooth and shining than that of any other pear which we have seen; and we have always been able to distinguish this tree solely by its leaf, though it is shaped like an apple tree, broad and spreading.

Stem, varying in length from one and a half to two and a half inches. *Seeds* generally "all abortive."

On young trees, the fruit is commonly fair. On old trees, *if left untrimmed*, it is more knotty, distorted, and smaller,—for the limbs grow very close together. We can give *young* branches to old trees however, by *thinning out*, and *heading down;* and induce them to bear as well as in former seasons. The youth and vigor of the *branch* is the main thing—the age of the *stock* unimportant. Last winter we trimmed our trees, and nearly all the fruit which is well exposed to the light, is fair.

In the vicinity of Boston this pear is of little value on account of its being subject to spots and cracks; and such, we have been informed, is also the case in some parts of Conecticut. These spots appear to be parasitic plants (*Lichen?*) which consume the juices and prevent the growth of those parts of the pear which they cover—the swelling of the other parts causing the cracks. Kenrick, who believed in the doctrine of "worn out varieties," says, "celebrated more for its great age and beauty than *any thing else.* A *poor bearer* and *neither highly esteemed or recommended.* Quintinie, 140 years ago, called it *a bad pear.*"

From this style of writing, we should infer that Kenrick had not seen the "Guide to the Orchard and Fruit Garden. In 1831, Lindley described it as "very sweet and excellent;" and afterwards called it "a very excellent old pear," adding "It is rather too tender for an open standard" (in England.) Such also may the case in the neighborhood of Boston. Either the *soil*, or the *climate*, or the *management* is unsuitable; but in Western New York, it deserves the character of a first rate fruit.

The *Seckel* pear with us, grows on a shrub, and not on a tree if the least height of the latter be taken at eighteen feet. Its growth is very slow both in the nursery and in the fruit garden. If grafted high from the ground however, it soon comes into bearing and bears exuberantly; so much so indeed that if left to itself, the fruit will not attain half its proper size, and consequently not its full flavor. Last winter we had ours trimmed; and the result will warrant us in strongly recommending this practice to horticulturists.

It would appear from Coxe's description that he had mistaken the *Rousselet de Rheims* for this invaluable pear. The former in our fruit garden is of little value, as it rots as it softens on the tree; but the Seckel on the contrary belongs to the class of Bon Chretiens —*sound to the core.* †

Stevens's Genesee Pear.

We obtained grafts of this fine variety, several years ago of James K. Guernsey of Pittsford; and this season, we have been able, very satisfactorily, to test its value. "I never tasted a better pear," was the expression used by several of the jury whom we had summoned on the occasion; and this verdict agrees entirely with our own judgment.

We have not found any description of this fruit, and therefore submit the following, which may require some modifying when a greater number are examined and compared, for when we thought of making the attempt, there was only one left.

Fruit, thick, ovate, swollen at the sides, nearly three inches in height, and more than two inches and six tenths in breadth, *Stem*, thick, an inch long, inserted obliquely in a deep narrow depression. *Skin*, distinctly dotted with light brown, and slightly tinged with red on the sunny side. *Eye*, open, in a moderate and regular depression. *Flesh*, white, melting, with high flavored juice. *Ripens*, the middle of the 9th month.

Prince remarks in his Pomological Manual that "it should be gathered as soon as the stem will separate by a clean fracture, *and ripened in the house;* and must be eaten as soon as it becomes yellow and mellow, as it will not keep." Such treatment it receives at our hands. †

The New Large White Carrot.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I purchased last spring at the Rochester Seed Store, a paper of the white carrot seed, which I had seen recommended in the catalogue as something new brought over from England by Mr. Bateham last fall. I can assure you it exceeds my most sanguine expectations, and I believe it will prove a great acquisition to our assortment of root crops for field culture. I this day pulled one about middling size, and it measured 18 inches in length, and 9 inches in circumference in the middle. It was very slightly tapering; pure white color; flesh very fine and heavy. The land on which they are growing, is a light, sandy soil, manured last year for potatoes.

Yours, &c., WM. WEBB.

Irondequoit, Monroe co., Sept. 1840.

Remarks.—Mr. Geo. Sheffer of Wheatland, brought us in some fine specimens of this carrot, a few days since. He is highly pleased with them.—*Eds.*

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Crops in South Venice in 1840.

I take my pen to give you a short account of the crops grown in this quarter the past season.

Wheat.—The crop is unusually good; better than it has been for many years past. The berry is fine; I think I never saw better. There are however, many pieces almost ruined by that fatal weed, the stien crant, of which every farmer in this section has more or less.

Corn, in this section, looks extremely fine, it has the appearance now of being a very large crop. There was a great deal planted in this quarter, therefore under the present auspices it cannot bring a high price. I have not, since 1834, seen this crop look so fine, and stately as at present; many fields will yield on an average from fifty to sixty bushels per acre.

Peas.—The crop is very good, though not so much so as last season. The weather, the greater part of the time, has been too warm for this crop to do well.

Oats.—Almost every field in this vicinity is uncommonly good; better, by far, than last season, and they may be considered as a first rate crop in this section of country.

Barley.—What little there was sown, is very good.

Potatoes are very good, though not quite as good as was anticipated a few weeks since; however there will be a pretty fair crop. There were a great many pota-

toes planted this season for the purpose of fatting pork, many farmers using them instead of corn.

Flax is good, what little there is; the farmers of late have almost entirely abandoned growing this crop, as cotton cloth can be purchased a great deal cheaper than to raise and manufacture flax.

Buckwheat.—Considerable has been sowed, and has the appearance now of being a fair crop, unless injured by the frost.

Spring Wheat has not done very well here this season, owing no doubt to the excessive hot weather; however some fields look very well; but to take the crop in general, it will be a very poor one this year. Many in this quarter, for an experiment, have sown the Hutchinson winter wheat in the spring; and the result was, they had first rate spring wheat; better by a considerable, than either the Italian or Siberian spring wheat. As I have not tried the experiment, I cannot safely give you a true statement of the time of sowing; however, I should think somewhere about the first or middle of March, would be early enough to try the experiment.

Grass is good, save on wet lands; the rains in the months of May and June, were very injurious to that on low land. Upon high land I never have known better. I believe, to take the vicinity together, there has been more grass cut this season, from the same number of acres, than has been in several years past.

Roots of all kinds, look fine, and the prospect is good of a very great yield. There are however, but few farmers that grow roots very extensively.

Fruit is not as plenty as the farmers anticipated when the trees were in bloom. However, there will be enough for our own consumption. In fact, Sirs, every thing of an earthly nature looks very promising, and naught can hinder us from enjoying every thing pertaining to our peace, comfort, and happiness.

Respectfully Yours,

W. S. TUPPER.

South Venice, Ontario co., N. Y. Sept. 1840.

Cure for Ring Bone.

(The following is the postscript to a communication on Orchard Grass, which may be found in another column.)

MESSRS. EDITORS—For an answer to Mr. Burnet's inquiry for a cure for Ring Bone, I would refer you to a communication of mine in the 5th volume of the Cultivator. Suffice it to say that I often operated upon horses and colts, and never failed to prevent lameness from Ring Bone, unless the hoof had become so deranged as of itself to make and keep the horse lame.

Yours &c., ZECHARIAH CONE.

Batavia, September, 1840.

(The following is the communication referred to.—*Eds.*)

Cure for Ring Bone.

Mr. EDITOR,—Are we not individually called upon, when we become acquainted with any knowledge which by a more extended diffusion will promote the interest and welfare of those around us, to make known the same to the public?

Feeling this to be a duty, I would direct the attention of all gentlemen who are raising horses to that distressing complaint, viz. the ring-bone.

Having in the early part of my life paid considerable attention to the raising of horses, but finding them subject to so many complaints, and especially that of the ring bone, I was much discouraged in the enterprise, and was led to ascertain, if possible, the causes of that complaint, and if any remedy could be found. From all the information that I could obtain from different authors on the subject, and from my own experimental knowledge of the complaint, I was led to conclude that there were various causes for the complaint —that colts which are kept confined in a stable, and the floor cleaned off daily, are more liable to be affected with ring-bones, than those that are kept on the ground or on floors well littered. Low keeping, by weakening the joints, has a tendency to produce them. In young horses they are generally occasioned by sprains, which are made by being rode or drove too hard, running in the pasture, or leaping fences.

After hearing the above statement as to the causes, the reader may with propriety inquire, what composes the ring-bone, and whence does it originate? In answer to this inquiry—I have found it to be composed of the synovia or juicea of the ankle or fetlock joint, which by some of the forementioned causes, is made to flow or leak from the joint, and is at first collected into a small sack in the back part of the fetlock joint; from thence it is conveyed by two small tubes to each side of the foot, where it gradually forms the callous or ring-bone.

For the last thirty years I have been in the habit of successfully performing an operation, which prevents the ring-bone from increasing in size, and if not lame previous to the operation, the animal never after becomes lame in consequence of the ring-bone; but if lame before the operation is performed, a period of from one to twelve months is required for their recovery, much depending on the length of time which they have been lame.

The operation is performed in the following manner. I first shear off the fetlock, then make an incision through the skin and extract the sack above mentioned, at the same time taking care to destroy the communication from the joint to the ring-bone.

If the aforesaid operation is performed skilfully, the horse is as fit for use in one week as before.

ZECHARIAH CONE.

Hebron, Conn., March 26, 1838.

Remarks.—Dr. Willich says, where the tumefied part is distinctly perceivable round the pastern, without affecting the coffin joint, it is easily cured, but if the swelling be of long continuance, and has become hard, it may require both "blistering and firing," i. e. searing with a hot iron—Extend a mild blister over the cauterized part.—*Cultivator.*

Another.

MESSRS. EDITORS—In answer to the inquiry of Joel P. Burnett, relative to a Ring Bone on his horse, I would reply, that if a Ring Bone is observed in its incipient state, a blister is usually of service; but if of long standing and large, the actual cautery is also necessary. If the disease has proceeded so far as to cause a stiff joint, there is no chance for recovery.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Split Rock, U. C., September, 1840.

Another.

MESSRS. THOMAS & BATEHAM—I observed in your last paper an inquiry for a cure for Ring Bone on horses.

Take one ounce Sweet Oil,
One " Oil of Spikes,
One " Oil of Stones,
One " Oil of Vitriol,
One " Aquafortis;

Put the first three into an iron or earthern vessel; then pour the others in slowly, stirring it constantly, (otherwise it will foam over,) until it is well mixed. Rub the composition on the Ring Bone three successive mornings, then omit three, and repeat it three more; so on for three times or nine applications, and it will in most cases effect a cure. The horse should not be used for some time, nor exposed to wet.

The above recipe will also cure spavins and windgalls.

D. WILSON, P. M.

River Styx, Ohio.

Preserving Winter Apples.

We believe the secret of preserving winter apples, depends greatly upon *doing every thing well*, as well as upon the *mode*.

As preserving them in *barrels*, is generally found most convenient; a few suggestions under this head may not be unacceptable.

The fruit should remain on the trees as long as safety will permit—generally till near the close of the month —when it should be very carefully picked by hand, by means of convenient ladders, and as carefully laid in baskets. Rotting generally commences at bruises; great care should therefore be taken that the fruit does not receive the least contusion. They are to be carefully laid in the barrels, very gently shaken down, and when the head is put in, it should *press* upon them sufficiently to prevent all *rattling* when the barrels are removed. This pressure never injures them nor causes them to rot, if the barrels are not opene before the apples are needed for use. A layer of straw is found to do more injury than good. The barrels should then be placed on the north side of a building, or the coolest place to be obtained, protected from rain by boards, until the approach of very severe weather, when they are removed to the cellar, where they should remain undisturbed until needed for use. The cooler apples can be kept without freezing, the less liable are they to decay.

Color of Cows—Inquiry.

MESSRS. EDITORS—You are probably aware that a deep red color is considered the best for milch cows. Now, do you think that the color has any effect on the quality of cows? A few remarks on this subject by those who can throw any light upon it, may interest more than

ONE OF YOUR READERS.

Warming Houses.

There is much popular ignorance prevailing on the subject of warming houses both among the English and Anglo Americans. One would have thought that the experiments of such men as Franklin and Rumford would have dispelled the illusions about people being more liable to catch cold when a regular and uniform heat is kept up in their apartments, than when these are traversed by currents from doors, windows, and every crevice, all rushing towards an open fire. But prejudices are hard to be overcome—the more so indeed, the more beneficial their abandonment. If we were readily made hardier, and acquired exemption from the complaints so common in our variable climate, during the autumn, winter and spring months, by the common practice of using open fires,—single windows and doors, we might give up the comfort of the opposition plan: but no such good follows our exposure: no frame, however vigorous, is exempt from the assaults of streams of cold air in our houses.—This is not however, a matter of theory, or to be argued from individual experience.—National usage, in the coldest climates in Europe, is decisive on this point.—The Russian Finlanders, and Swedes of all classes, are not ashamed to keep up nearly a summer heat in their houses during the winter months—they have no fears of being called effeminate. On the contrary, allege that in sallying out from their houses into the external frosty air, they are able to bear and even enjoy this kind of exposure, or air bath, the better from their previous warmth—precisely for the same reason that a person with a vigorous circulation of the blood and hot skin, is better enabled to bear the shock of a cold bath. In the opposite circumstances, of immersion in cold air or cold water, when a person is chilly and with pale skin, as when coming out from a cold room and imperfectly clad, he will suffer greatly, and be less able to resist the secondary and morbid effects of cold.—Rumford declares that, notwithstanding his first prejudices against stove heat, he found from an experience of twelve year's residence in Germany, not only that warm rooms were more comfortable in winter, but certainly tended to the preservation of health.—*Journal of Health.*

Seed of the Wild Rice.—(*Zizania aquatica.*)

There was considerable inquiry, last spring, in different agricultural papers, for seed of the Wild Rice. We have succeeded in obtaining some of this seed, and shall be happy to distribute it to such friends as desire to experiment with it.

Some sportsmen of this city sent to Canada and obtained several bushels of this seed, to sow on the bays and marshes near Lake Ontario, to raise food for wild ducks and geese, and attract game to this vicinity.

ERRATA.

Page 130, col. 3, line 22 from the bottom for "country," read "*county.*"
" " " " 4 from the bottom the word "We" should begin a paragraph.
" 131, " 1, " 7 for "arrows" read furrows.
" " " 1, " 9 the word "We" should begin a new paragraph.
" " " 1, " 30 for "size" read *sizes.*
" " " 2, " 3 for "grew" read *grow.*
" 142, " 1, " 25 for V write *v.*
" " " 1, " 21 from the bottom, for Palustris *palustris.*

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

Dialogue between a Father and Son--Influence of the Female Character.

Frank.—Father, have you seen the beautiful rose which has just opened in sister Susan's garden? It is indeed splendid. I don't know how it is, but I am no match for Susan in gardening; she has the knack of making every thing flourish which she cultivates; and I have often observed, that if we are planting the cuttings of flowering shrubs, and although I might have dug the land and prepared the cuttings for her, there is not one in five of her's that will die; while out of mine, it is only about one in five that will live. I begin to think there must be some truth in the old-fashioned notion, that when a man is formed, a woman is formed also, the finest portion of the clay being selected for this purpose. All that Susan does, is done with the fingers, whereas all mine seems done by the *rule of thumb*.

Father.—There is certainly a difference in the way in which you and Susan do things, but I am by no means inclined to make the comparison to your disadvantage. I confess there is much beauty in that old-fashioned idea which you have mentioned: and with us, who know, and taste, and feel, the value of the female character, 'tis no wonder that it should have some weight: but *we* are fortunate in this respect, remember.

Frank.—I declare, I fancy that I perceive a difference in the fragrance of sister Susan's flowers, when compared with mine, and certainly they continue longer in bloom.

Father.—That, I dare say, is only a fancy, yet it is a pleasing one, to which, I suppose, you have not much objection. The idea, that to the finer mould of the female is to be attributed the power, which they assuredly possess, of bearing with more fortitude the reverses of fortune, and the bereavements of life, than men, is beautiful and quite poetical; and many are the instances which I have known, where, after sustaining her full share of the trouble and anguish consequent upon such, the wife has been enabled to impart a portion of her mental courage to the support of a husband, bowed to the earth with the weight of his share of affliction. Like a china cup, into which boiling water might be poured, and, immediately after, water, cold as ice, without fear of breaking—so the heart of woman will expand with prosperity and contract with adversity, without bursting; while the man, like a brown-ware mug, is done up in half the time!

Frank.—Well, I never heard any one advocate so well the cause of woman, in my life!

Father.—Ah ha! that reminds me of an occurrence which took place some years ago, and which I must relate to you. I was travelling, by coach, in England, in company with six gentlemen, and a plain, homely woman, about sixty years of age; the subject of conversation amongst the men was the character of the female sex; and, although they agreed that the women were the *weaker* sex, they dissented in toto to the doctrine of their being the *softer*. I, as I always do, vindicated their *rights and privileges*, and on my remarking that they were formed of the finer clay, the old lady, who had long felt intense interest in the conversation, exclaimed, "Well! indeed I never heard any one talk so well in my life! I declare it does me good to hear you, sir!" About the same time, I crossed the channel between Ryde and Portsmouth, in a sailing boat, on a stormy day; the passengers had taken their seats, when a very elegant young man, in the military dress of a foreigner, came on board and enquired, in broken English, if any lady wanted a protector for the passage? The *ladies*, all but one old fishwoman, with a basket of fish for the Portsmouth market, had already been suited with partners, and she being the only unprotected female, he went and took his seat beside her, pulled her cloak about her head and feet, and waited upon her with the greatest assiduity. The old woman did not at first know what to make of it, but after a little, she winked to the rest of the passengers, and quite enjoyed it. The gentleman, seeing them smile, said, "gentlemen, I am a knight of the Prussian order of the *North Star*; our only bond of union is the protection of woman, at all times and in all places, without regard to age or beauty."

On our arrival at Portsmouth, he offered the old woman his arm, took the basket of fish in the other hand, and stepped gracefully on shore, handed her the fish, made her a bow, and walked on. The old woman could contain no longer, but bursting into a scream of laughter, she declared that it was the *rummest* joke that she had ever seen or heard of!

I grant that it is not in your power to imitate your sister, in the delicate and gentle way in which she nurses her tender charge—raising their drooping heads, and calling them "my pretties," for *she*, I am sure you will admit, *is* one of the softer sex. All this reminds me of that beautiful poetic gem, "The Hymn to the flowers," by Horace Smith, which was published in the Farmers' Cabinet a few months ago; the endearing epithets with which most all the verses commence, are peculiarly delicate and affecting; and, although I have read and repeated it times innumerable, I still experience new delight on every fresh perusal. You must copy it into your book and get it by heart, and then you will never be at a loss for a beautiful simile at sight of a beautful and lovely flower.

Frank.—Oh, I shall never forget that heavenly melody. But, Father, have you not noticed that, meet farmer Sykes when we will, he is always singing? I never heard neighbor Grabb sing or whistle: I think their clay must have been different in its nature at the first, and, while one might be likened to the happy soil, the other must be (what is the horror of all good farmers) a *weepy* soil.

Father.—Ay, Sykes has a soul to feel, as well as a tongue to express, by heavenly sounds, the language of the heart. I am sure that this love of sacred music might be traced in all that he does—in his ploughing, in his sowing, in his weeding, and in his mowing, and especially, in the managing of his cattle and horses, to whom he chants his commands, instead of uttering them in that brutal tone and expression in general use amongst farmers; and when we hear the observation, "the farmer's eye makes the horse fat," I cannot but think the farmer's tongue does quite as much in that friendly office. And you must often have observed, when Sykes untied his horses in the stable, for the purpose of harnessing them for their labor, and says, "come my beauties," how quickly they turn in their stalls, and stretch out their necks and open their mouths to receive the bit! and I have seen his saddle-horse carry the whip in his mouth and gallop with his master on his back!

Frank—All this is true—but you have been, all this while, drawing your own, as well as farmer Sykes's portrait, you know.

Father.—No one would calculate the advantages arising from a mild and gentle spirit wherever cattle, sheep, and other animals are kept: but we might see this exemplified in the opposite character of those around us; for we know that farmer Blunden's two dogs, and his two more savage sons, are the terror of the neighborhood, while his poor animals are worried almost to death by incessant noise and driving. His dairy is ruined by such means, for his cows are brought up to be milked on the gallop, and their return to pasture is a perfect *cow-hunt!* while the bloody ears of his sheep and hogs show that the hunters are often *in at the death*. Now, they complain that their milk will not keep, and it is notorious that they make the worst butter in the neighborhood; and no wonder, for their cows are always in terror and dismay.

Frank.—Yes, and I cannot help contrasting all this with the quietness and docility of our animals, especially when I see them standing in the yard so peacefully, chewing the cud, and, upon being spoken to, removing the right foot so carefully, to give room for the girl to place the pail for milking, and especially, when she goes to milk Flora, the cow which you purchased of Blunden, who, even yet, will not stand quietly until the girl commences her song, which she continues during the whole operation; after which the animal looks for the potato or bit of salt, or some other little remembrance, which ensures her obedience for the next milking. But there is one thing which I have observed—they all move much faster and walk quicker in the morning than in the evening, and seem brighter and more cheerful; and on their return to pasture, they will often set off on the canter in the morning, while in the evening all is still and solemn, with a seriousness which is very striking—now, have you never observed this?

Father.—I have; and, in connexion with this, it is a remarkable fact, which you might have observed, but which I have never seen noticed in books—you may remember that we said "the morning is the time for *observation*, the evening for *reflection*?"

Frank.—Yes, I shall never forget that, for I am reminded of the difference; as well as of the aptness of the observation, every morning and every evening.

Father.—The act of *observation* draws forward the attention—that of *reflection* directs it backward, or to the consideration of what is past. Do you understand the natural distinction between the two states of mind?

Frank.—Perfectly; no one walks in a church-yard of a *morning*: the *evening* is the time for reflection upon the shortness and uncertainty of life.

Father.—Good. The fact which I allude to is this: birds which sing in the early morning, do so in the major or sprightly key; while those which sing in the evening and during the night, have voices in the minor, or key of plaintiveness. The English thrush and skylark, the goldfinch and linnet, are of the morning class—the black-bird or ouzel, the nightingale and red-breast, and several others, are those of the evening: the one is *observation*, the other is *reflection* personified.

Frank.—That is extremely curious, and it is actually so, as I have often remarked, but without making the application, and the most doleful sound, to be heard only at night, is the cry of the owl!

Father.—So you see the truth of the remark, that "farmers are, of all others, the most favorably situated for observation and reflection," and if they are the least enlightened class of the community, it is not for want of opportunity to accumulate stores of instruction, of the richest variety. Now, let us close these Dialogues.

Frank.—Oh! but let it be with that sweet address to sacred music, which farmer Sykes repeated to us the other evening.

ODE TO SACRED MUSIC.

Queen of every moving measure,
Sweetest source of purest pleasure,
Music—why thy power employ,
Only for the sons of joy?
Only for the smiling guest,
At natal or at nuptial feast?
Rather thy lenient measure pour
On those whom secret griefs devour;
Bid be still the bleeding heart
Of those whom death or absence part:
And with some soft-ly-breathing air,
Smooth the brow of dumb despair!

Frank.—But here is another *close*, which must not be omitted, it is so very applicable to the subject of our conversation.

Contemplate, when the sun declines,
Thy death, with deep reflection;
And when again, he rising shines,
Thy day of resurrection!

Frank.—And that, again, reminds me of those beautiful lines of Mrs. Barbauld, and which I so often hear you repeat.

Life, we've been long together,
In pleasant and in cloudy weather;
'Tis hard to part, when friends are dear—
Perhaps 'twill cause a sigh, a tear—
Then steal away—give little warning,
Choose you our own time—
Say not "good night,"
But in some brighter clime,
Wish me "good morning?"

END OF THE DIALOGUES.

The Nobility of Labor.

BY O. DEWEY.

So material do I deem this policy—the true nobility of labor I mean—that I would dwell on it a moment longer, and in a larger view. Why then, in the great scale of things, is labor ordained for us? Easily, had it so pleased the Great Ordainer, might it have been dispensed with. The world itself might have been a mighty machine for producing all that man wants.

The motion of the globe upon its axis might have been going forward; without man's aid, houses might have risen like an exhalation,

With the proud sword
Of dulcet symphonies and voices sound
Built like a temple;"

gorgeous furniture might have been placed in them, and soft couches and luxuriant banquets, spread by hands unseen; and man, clad with fabrics of nature's weaving, rather imperial purple might have been sent to disport himself in those Elysian palaces: "Fortunate had been the scene ordained for us in human life!" But where then, tell me, had been human energy, perseverance, patience, heroism?

Cut off labor with one blow from the world, and mankind had sunk to a crowd of Asiatic voluptaries. No, it had not been fortunate. Better that the earth be given to man as a dark mass, whereupon to labor. Better that the rude and unsightly materials be provided in the ore bed and in the forest, for him to fashion to splendor and beauty. Better, I say; not because of that splendor and beauty, but because the act creating them is better than the things themselves; because ex-

ertion is nobler than enjoyment; because the laborer is greater and more worthy of honor than the idler.

I call upon those whom I address, to stand up for the nobility of labor. It is Heaven's great ordinance for human improvement. Let not the great ordinance be broken down.

What do I say? It is broken down, and it has been broken down for ages. Let it then be built up again—here, if any where, on these shores of a new world, of a new civilization. But how, it may be asked, is it broken down? Do not men toil, it may be said? They do indeed toil; but they too generally do it because they must.

Many submit to it as, in some sort, a degrading necessity, and they desire nothing on earth so much as to escape from it. They fulfil the great law of labor in the letter, but break it in the spirit. To some field of labor, mental or manual, every idler should hasten as a chosen, covered field of improvement.

But so he is not compelled to do under our imperfect civilization. On the contrary he sits down, and folds his hands and blesses himself in idleness. This way of thinking is the heritage of the abused and unjust feudal system, under which serfs labored and gentlemen spent their lives in fighting and feasting. It is time that this opprobrium of toil were done away.

Ashamed to toil art thou? Ashamed of thy dingy workshop and dust labor field; of thy hard hand scarred with service, more honorable than that of war; of thy soiled and weather stained garment, on which mother nature has embordered mist, sun and rain, fire and steam,—her own heraldic honors! Ashamed of these tokens and titles, and envious of the flaunting robes of imbecile idleness and vanity? It is a treason to nature—it is impiety to heaven—it is breaking heaven's great ordinance, Toil, I repeat, toil, either of the brain, of the heart, of the hand—it is the only true manhood, the only true nobility.

Making Augur Holes with a Gimblet.

"My boy what are you doing there with that gimlet?" said I the other morning to a flaxen haired urchin, who was laboring away with all his might at a piece of board before him. "Trying to make an augur hole!" was his reply, without raising his eyes or suspending his operations.

"Precisely the business of at least two-thirds of the world, in this blessed year of our Lord 1840, is this making augur holes with a gimlet;" I said to myself, as I walked musingly onward.

Here is young A. who has just escaped from the clerk's desk behind the counter. He sports his mustachioes, wears his hair long; has acquired the power of being shaved; carries a rattan; drinks champaign when he can command an X to purchase a bottle, and treat a friend to a dinner; talks large of the price current, fall of western stocks, and profits of banking; stands in his boots two inches taller than Astor or Appleton; and speaks of foreign exchanges as would Rothchild or Biddle. He thinks he is a great man, when all others know he is only making augur holes with a gimlet.

Mr. B. is a rabid politican. He has labored hard at caucuses, at ward and town meeting, has talked of the dear people till the words flow parrot like from his lips, and has done a full share of the dirty work of party for years. Office has been the lure held out to lead him onwards, and which has made him neglect his business, spend his time in hunting up recruits, drilling the refractory, and qualifying himself for barroom argument and stump oratory. He can settle the affairs of the nation in a trice; diplomacy has no intricacies for him; he has shaken hands with the president, and is a great man. He will soon be used up, and cast aside; and will then see, as others now do, that he is chasing a jack o'lantern, that he is making augur holes with a gimlet.

There is Miss C. who is really a pretty girl, and who might become a woman a man of sense would be proud of. Now, she apes the *ton* in all things; reads exciting novels, goes to the opera, admires Celeste's dancing, and has nearly ceased to blush at the most indecent nudity, lounges on sofas, glories in her idleness, keeps her bed till noon, coquets with male animals as feminine as herself, imagines that she is a belle, forgets that her father was a cooper, lisps of high life, and plebium presumption, and is in a fair way to ruin herself. All this comes of her belief that an augur hole can be made by a gimlet.

Mr. D., whom I have just passed, may be put down as a distinguished professor of the gimlet. He was a farmer. His father left him a fine farm free of incumbrance; but speculation became rife, fortunes were made in a twinkling, and D. fancied "one thing could be done as well as another." So he sold his farm, and bought wild lands in the prairies, and corner lots in lithographed cities; and began to dream of wealth worthy of "golden Ind." Work he could not; it had suddenly become too degrading. Who could think of tilling or being contented with a hundred acres of land, when thousands of acres in the broad west were waiting for occupants or owners. D. was not the man to do it, and he operated to the extent of his means. At last the land bubble broke; lithographed cities were discovered to be mere bogs; and prairie farms, though the basis of exhaustless wealth, worthless, unless rendered productive by labor. But D's beautiful farm is gone, and as he is now preparing on compulsion to become a pioneer in the west, he feels that it is difficult making augur holes with a gimlet.

Mr. E. is the representative of quite a class. He had his attention awakened to the subject of religion, and obtained new views of its importance and his own obligations. Believing, what cannot be disputed, that love to God and good will to man, is the only true true source of happiness, and feeling, as every benevolent mind must, a desire for the welfare of his race, he felt himself called to declare these truths to the world; and forsaking his lapstone, his anvil, or his plough, became without delay an expounder of the scriptures, a self-delegated instructor of mankind.—He forgot that the age of miracles had ceased; and that the ability to teach must now be acquired by the slow but necessary process of human learning. He begins to have misgivings that he has mistaken his call; and will probably discover, when too late to rectify the error, that he has spent the best half of his life in trying to make auger holes with a gimlet. OBSERVER.—*Alb. Cultivator.*

Popular Errors.

MESSRS. EDITORS—On the 81st page of the current volume of the Cultivator, I have noticed a few of the popular or common errors, and intimated that I might possibly recur to the subject at some other time. The theme is a fruitful one, and might be made to embrace a variety of topics. I propose, however, to touch only those that are brought to bear directly or indirectly on agriculture; and first, *farming in the moon.*

The moon has given rise to abundance of superstitious observances, and from the very earliest age, has been supposed to exercise a great influence over the earth and men. Many of these superstitions have been exploded, while others still retain no inconsiderable hold on the public mind, and are the pregnant source of error. On no point is this more perceptible than in that of farming. That the moon can produce any susceptible influence on crops, or deserves the slightest regard in their sowing or planting, is a notion belonging to the same ages as astrology and witchcraft; and like these beliefs, should ere this have ceased to exist. The celebrated Arrago collected from various sources all the well authenticated facts relating to the influence of the moon on agriculture and the weather, and came to the conclusion, "that there was no reason whatever to confirm the common notion that changes of weather attended changes of the moon, or that this luminary has any perceptible effect, or is in the least worthy of notice in conducting the processes of agriculture." Some of the old superstitions or notions on this subject, may, however, be worthy of notice here.

Tusser says, in his "500 points of Husbandry,"—

> "Sow peason and beans in the wane of the moon,
> Who soweth them sooner, he soweth too soon;
> That they with the planet may rise,
> And flourish with bearing most plentiful wise."

But though such was the general feeling, there were some enlightened and intelligent enough to perceive the absurdity of such notions, and expose these errors. Thus Werenfels in 1748, in an Essay on Superstition, says:—

"The superstitious man will not commit his seed to the earth when the soil, but when the moon requires it. He will not have his hair cut when the moon is in Leo, lest his locks should stare like a lion's mane; or when in Aries, lest they should curl like a ram's horn."

I would say to the farmer, don't trouble yourself about the moon. See that your land is in fine tilth, well manured and drained; your seed fresh, and free from foul matters; and when you are ready, sow, without consulting the moon or the almanac. If all is right in other respects, the moon, no matter what may be its position, will not hurt you or your crop; and if your land is but half prepared or tilled, rely on the moon as much as you please, and you have no right to expect a crop.

Another common error is that relating to the "signs." Somebody among the ancients, for convenience sake, divided the stars into constellations, named from their fanciful resemblance to the objects, Leo, Ursus, Aquila, Pisces, Taurus, Saggitarius, &c. &c. In its annual revolution, the sun passes through a dozen of these constellations or signs of the zodiac; and by degrees these signs were supposed to exert a magical influence on the several parts of the human body; and we all remember seeing in our old almanacs, the man mounted on the globe in a state of nudity, that the place and effect of the signs could not be mistaken. This popular error influenced mankind wonderfully, and though common sense has in most cases displaced the *man*, the *signs* still retain their ascendancy over the conduct of multitudes.

There are many men at the present age, so far behind the times, that if they have a tooth to pull, a vein to open, a pig or calf to castrate, a patch of thistles to mow, a bunch of white birches or scrub oaks to cut down, or a dose of physic to swallow, the chapter of signs must be consulted, and their connection with the body, or the plant, ascertained before any thing can be done. The full believer in signs, would as soon swallow a dose of poison as physic, when the sign was in Taurus, as that animal chews the cud; and in that state of the signs, the cathartic would assuredly prove an emitic, or in other words, follow the course of the cud. Weeds or trees must be cut when the sign is in the heart, that the whole may perish together; for if the sign was in Pisces or the feet, we suppose when cut down only the extremities of the plant could be persuaded to perish; and wo be to the unlucky calf or colt that happened to undergo castration when the sign indicated the forbidden region; his fate was sealed beyond the possibility of mistake. If you see at the present time, a man's fences buried in briars, his fields overrun with bushes and thistles; half a dozen of uncastrated pigs and colts running about, as if to perpetuate, by in and in breeding, all the defects of their races; and his orchards and woodlands neither trimmed or pruned, that man may be set down as a believer in signs, one who governs his farming by the moon, and who will in all probability, reap such a harvest, and experience such results, as so irrational and unphilosophical a course indicates.—*Alb. Cultivator.* M. S. D.

Woman.

The right education of this sex is of the utmost importance to human life. There is nothing that is more desirable for the common good of all the world, since, as mothers and mistresses of families, they have for some time the care of the education of their children of both sexes, they are intrusted with that which is of the greatest consequence to human life.

As the health and strength, or weakness of our bodies, is very much owing to their methods of treating us when we were young; so the soundness or folly of our minds is not less owing to their first tempers and ways of thinking, which we eagerly received from the love, tenderness, authority and constant conversation of our mothers.

As we call our first language our mother tongue, so we may as justly call our first tempers mother-tempers; and perhaps it may be found more easy to forget the language than to part entirely with those tempers we learned in the nursery.

It is therefore to be lamented that the sex on whom so much depends, who have the first forming of our bodies and minds, are not only educated in pride, but in the silliest and most contemptible part of it.

Girls are indulged in great vanity, and mankind seem to consider them in no other view than as so many painted idols, who are to allure and gratify their passions.—*Lady's Book.*

Remedy for Smut in Wheat.—About the time of sowing, the wheat intended for seed should first be thoroughly washed, and then rolled in lime. As there is a liability of its heating after it is rolled, it should be spread over a surface large enough to give the air free access to the grain, which will prevent such a result. It should be remembered that when the wheat is once smutted, it is apt to be infected with smut in after crops; consequently the process I have mentioned, ought to be pursued for three or four years in succession. John McConnell, Esq., of Chemung co., N. Y., has adopted the above remedy with entire success, for several years; and will be happy to give any information on the subject, if called upon at his farm, near Fairport, Chemung co., New York.—*American Farmers' Companion.* W.

From the Knickerbocker, for September.

MT. HOPE CEMETERY, ROCHESTER.

BY MRS. E. C. STEDMAN.

Come hither, ye who fear the grave, and call it lone and drear
Who deem the burial-place a spot to waken grief and fear;
Oh! come and climb with me this mount, where sleep the silent dead,
And through these winding gravel walks, with noiseless footstep tread.

Stoop down and pluck the fragrant bud, just opening fresh above
The peaceful bed, where slumbers one who died in youth and love:
Smell the pure air, so redolent with breath of summer flowers,
And take this sprig of evergreen, a pledge for future hours.

See yonder river sparkling through the foliage of the grove,
How gracefully its course doth bend—how still its waters move!
Sit 'neath the branches of this tree, which spread their grateful shade,
To screen a spot for musing thought, or holy converse made.

Look round this garden of the dead, where creep green myrtle vines,
Where "box" surrounds the sleeper's home, and scented sweet-brier twines;
Where lowly violets open to heaven their tiny eyes of blue,
Filled oft at morn with glittering tears, the drop of early dew.

And now bend upward still your steps, to gain the highest peak,
And let your eyes the view beneath, and distant prospect seek;
O, beautiful! thrice beautiful!—there blended hill and dale,
And here the lofty mansion, with cottage of the vale!

The city spires, which look to Heaven, in whose high cause they stand,
As guides to point the pilgrim's eye toward the promised land;
The distant villages that speck with white the wavy green,
And farther still, the deep blue lake, with many a sail is seen.

Descend again, and pause beside this vine-encircled tomb,
And tell me, is there aught around to fill the heart with gloom?
List to the feathered songsters' notes, that warble from the trees,
And hear the music soft that steals upon the whispering breeze!

Oh! say, do not fair Nature's tones awake the soul to bliss?
And does not thought ascend to heaven from such a spot as this?
And e'en the grave, doth not its voice, amid such flowery ground,
Say to the weary sons of earth, "Here sweet repose is found?"

Mount Hope! thy consecrated walks I never more may tread,
And learn to die, by conning here the lessons of the dead;
Yet sweet 't would be to "rest my flesh in hope" beneath thy sod,
Till the last trump should bid it rise, to see a Father, God!

Hens' Eggs.

I notice in the Farmers' Cabinet for 4th mo. last, p. 265, an inquiry as to the truth of the assertion, that hen's eggs which are *round* produce female chickens, and those which are *long* or pointed, produce males.

When a boy, I was in a situation to be able to indulge my fondness for fowls, and often raised chickens;—without ever having heard of the above facts, I discovered that the eggs which approached the nearest to roundness always produced females, and those which were pointed at one end always produced males—I acted accordingly, and always succeeded in obtaining females or males, according as I wished.

After a lapse of a number of years, being in Philadelphia market, I happened to mention the fact to one who raised chickens for sale, and who preferred the males, because they grew larger—the information was received with some surprise; but I advised the person to try it, and afterwards was informed of the entire success of the experiment, all males being produced by selecting the long or pointed eggs.

I since find the fact was mentioned by a writer over 2000 years ago.—*Farmers' Cabinet.* I. H.

Farmers' Holidays, Fairs, &c.

We give notice of quite a number of Agricultural Meetings and Fairs, to be held this month; and there are many at a distance, of which we have not received notice. We wish all of our readers may have an opportunity of attending one or more of these fairs. They are calculated to promote the best interests of society in general, and of farmers in particular; and therefore all should co-operate, and lend their aid and influence to sustain these organizations. These meetings afford n opportunity for a friendly interchange of feelings and sympathies, so desirable among all classes, but so much neglected among farmers. They should have, at least once a year, a general jubilee, where they can all meet as brothers and friends, engaged in the most noble and important of all occupations—where they can come together and compare views; rejoice together over present attainments, and devise means for future advancements. We say then *come*, one and all, with your families and friends, and bring your choicest animals and productions, not forgetting the ornamental as well as the more strictly useful—and if you are not delighted and well rewarded for your time and trouble, we shall be sadly mistaken.

New Arrangement.

The subscriber is happy to inform his friends, and the readers of the New Genesee Farmer, that he has taken into copartnership, Mr. CHARLES F. CROSMAN, in the business of the Rochester Seed Store, and the publication of this paper. Mr. C. has long been very extensively and favorably known as the seedsman and travelling agent for the Society of Shakers at New Lebanon. He has now dissolved all connection with that society, and will exert his talents and influence, for the good of this establishment. This arrangement cannot fail to be highly gratifying to our mutual friends, and the readers of this paper; and it will relieve the concern from the embarrassment occasioned by the death of E. F. MARSHALL.

M. B. BATEHAM.

☞ *Address* BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

Rochester, October 1st, 1840.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into an agreement of Copartnership in the business of the Rochester Seed Store and publication of the New Genesee Farmer. All debts due to, or from the concern, previous to this date, will be settled by and with M. B. Bateham. The business will hereafter be done in the name of BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

M. B. BATEHAM,
C. F. CROSMAN.

Rochester, Oct. 1, 1840.

TUSCANY SEED WHEAT.

COL. W. T. CUYLER of Moscow has left for sale at the Rochester Seed Store, a quantity of his Tuscany wheat (mentioned in No. 7, page 98, of this paper.) This wheat is earlier and more productive than any common variety, and the berry is very large and fine. All who wish to obtain a superior article should call and examine this—it will speak for itself. Price $2 per bushel.

Sept. 1. M. B. BATEHAM.

CALDRON KETTLES, all sizes,—also, CIDER MILLS of Cast Iron, at

LANGWOTHY'S Eagle Furnace,
near Genesee Falls.

MOUNT HOPE GARDEN & NURSERIES.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

East side of St. Paul-street, nearly opposite Mount Hope.

THE subscribers offer for sale a fine collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Green House and Hardy Herbaceous Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, Double Dahlias, &c. &c. Orders sent per mail or otherwise will be promptly attended to, and all articles will be packed so that they can be transported safely to any part of the country. Gardens laid out and skillful gardeners furnished at short notice. Persons wishing assortments of any of the above articles to sell again will be supplied on very reasonable terms.

They would also inform the public that they are now removing their establishment from Buffalo and Sophia streets to the Garden as above, where they have new and more extensive Green Houses almost completed.

This establishment is intended to supply the Western States and Canada, with all articles in the line of Horticulture, and to prevent that delay and disappointment which almost invariably occur in obtaining them from the east; and in a short time, as soon as Trees, Plants, &c., can be arranged, a regular Botanical and Pomological Garden will be formed of which due notice will be given to the public so that they may visit and inspect it.

Prices in all cases will be as moderate as at any other establishment in the country, and no fruit of inferior or doubtful quality will be cultivated.

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

Rochester, N. Y. Sept. 1, 1840.

N. B. A quantity of Morus Multicaulis and Moretti, will be disposed of on favorable terms.

ENGLISH IMPORTED SEED WHEAT.

AS the Agricultural Fair will occur rather late for wheat sowing, the English wheat imported for the Society will be disposed of previously, to such farmers as feel disposed to try it. The price is 25 cents per quart, and the profits, if any, will be given to the funds of the Agricultural Society.

The following are the names of the kinds,—some of which are new varieties highly approved in England.

Golden Drop,	Red Burrell,
Eclipse,	Peggleshan,
Whittington,	Chiddam or Sussex,
Bellevue Talevera,	Downy or Rough Chaff.

M. B. BATEHAM.

Rochester, Sept. 1st, 1840.

PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINES.

CLOVER MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

WARRANTED to be thoroughly built and to work well: made by THOMAS D. BURRALL, Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y.

These machines have all been warranted "to be thoroughly built, and to work well;" and they *have fully sustained that warranty.*

They have gone largely into use; more than four thousand are in operation; many of them have thrashed from ten to twenty thousand bushels each, *without repairs.* More than eight hundred new machines were sold during the last season; and on thorough trial, they have been recommended by those who use them "to be as complete, and to *work as well as any in the world.*"

His new Combination Machine separates the grain from the straw in the process of thrashing, *without any additional machidery;* saves the labor of one hand in raking away the straw—much grain which is usually raked off with the straw—and is driven with less power than any other machine in use.

Geneva, June 27, 1840.

CHANCE FOR THE LOVERS OF FINE CATTLE.

FOR SALE,

That very superior Durham Bull, Reformer.

IMPORTED by ROWLAND WINGFIELD, Esq.—7 years old, whose calves are some of the finest in the country, and naturally bring a high price.

His pedigree may be seen by applying to Wm. Blackie, Esq., Secretary to the Gore District Agricultural Society, Hamilton, Upper Canada.

Apply to Wm. Benner, Esq., Binbrook, Stony Creek, or to the proprietor of the Hamilton Gazette, U. C.

Binbrook, Sept. 7, 1840. 3m.

Save your Plum Stones.

CASH will be paid for a few bushels of Plum Stones, delivered soon at the Rochester Seed Store.

Sept. 1st, 1840.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FOR

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, OCT. 1, 1840.

WHEAT,	per bushel,	$	75	a $	78
CORN,	"		37½		41
OATS,	"		25		
BARLEY,	"		37½		41
RYE,	"		50		
PEAS, Common,	"		50		
BEANS, White,	"		75		
POTATOES,	"		19		25
APPLES, Desert,	"		19		25
" Dried,	"		75		88
CIDER,	barrel,		1,00		1,50
FLOUR, Superfine,	"		4,00		4,25
" Fine,	"		3,50		3,75
SALT,	"		1,75		
PORK, Mess,	"		12,00		13,00
" Prime,	"		9,00		10,00
" Hog,	100 lbs		3,50		4,00
BEEF,	"		3,50		4,00
EGGS,	per dozen,		10		
BUTTER, Fresh,	per pound		10		12½
" Firkin,	"		10		
CHEESE,	"		5		7
LARD,	"		7		8
TALLOW,	"		10		
HIDES,	"		5		
SHEEP SKINS,	each,		38		
WOOL,	pound,		25		31
PEARL ASHES,	100 lbs.		5,00		
POT,	"		4,50		
HAY,	ton,		6,00		7,00
GRASS SEED,	bushel,		1,00		1,50
CLOVER,	"				
FLAX,	"		75		1,00
PLASTER, (in bbls.)	per ton,		6,00		
" bulk, (at Wheatland)			3,00		

Remarks.—The price of Wheat is still lower than last month, owing principally to the news from England. The last accounts state that the wheat crop throughout Britain is as good as the avarage, and the weather was quite favorable for harvesting. Only small orders were sent for flour from this country, although there was no great quantity on hand, and we think the next arrivals will bring larger orders. The wheat harvesting in those countries usually lasts about two months, and it is still somewhat uncertain what the result will be. The next steam packet will decide the question.